New-York Daily Times.

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ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Open Battle Fought near Rivas.

The Allies Utterly Routed with Immense Slaughter.

AID TO GENERAL WALKER FROM LEON.

Rumored Assassination of Ex-President Rivas.

OPERATIONS ON THE SAN JUAN.

Reinforcements to Col. Lockridge.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

A Mail Steamer Robbed by Two Peruvian Ships-of-War.

A British Fleet in Pursuit of the Pirates.

The steamship *Texas*, JOHN S. CROWELL, Commander, from San Juan del Norte and Aspinwall, via Key West, with passengers, to Messrs. CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, arrived last night. The *Texas* left San Juan on the 20th ult., and reached Aspinwall next day.

The steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. BLETHEN, left San Francisco on the 5th ult., via Manzanilla and San Juan del Sur, and arrived at Panama on the 22d. The *Texas* received the *Orizaba's* passengers on the 23d, and sailed at 3 P. M. Sunday, touching at Key West on the 28th.

The news from Rivas, Nicaragua, head-quarters of Gen. WALKER, is up to the 18th. Gen. WALKER and army were in good health, and had plenty of provisions and ammunition.

On the 16th, Gen. WALKER with 400 men made an attack on St. George, occupied by about 2,000 of the enemy. After driving the enemy and gaining the plaza, he burned a part of the town most important to the allied army, when he learned that about 1,200 of the enemy under Gen. CHAMORRA had marched by another road to make an attack on Rivas; whereupon Gen. WALKER marched for that place and met the enemy in full retreat at the forks of three roads, hotly pursued by Gen. HENNINGSEN and his command, who had driven them out of Rivas, upon their attack, with great slaughter.

On either side of the road where the allied forces were met by General WALKER was an impenetrable growth of cactus, making it impossible for them to escape, and placing them between the deadly fire of General WALKER in their front, and General HENNINGSEN in their rear—in consequence of which the allies were completely panic-struck, and, throwing down their arms, stood paralyzed, meeting their fate with little or no resistance. Nearly all their officers were killed, and very few of their troops escaped being killed or wounded.

The allies, by their own account, lost 237 killed and over 500 wounded. Gen. WALKER estimates their loss at about 400—600 killed and 500 wounded.

Gen. WALKER's loss was 9 killed and 21 wounded. The slaughter was so great that Gen. WALKER was unable to properly bury the dead, and was compelled to order the bodies burned to prevent putrefaction and insure the health of the city of Rivas, which order was being carried out.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary* was at San Juan del Sur when the *Orizaba* left.

It is reported, and generally believed, that Gen. CAÑAS, the commander-in-chief of the allies, is under arrest for having made certain overtures to Gen. WALKER; also, that Gen. CHILLON had raised a body of men in Leon, and was about to march to join WALKER; and that President RIVAS had been assassinated. The last report is said to be confirmed by a letter received at Greytown by the wife of his son, RAMON RIVAS.

"SPENCER," VANDERBILT's agent, has left the country, and was to have sailed on the *Illinois*. It is reported that General MORA, becoming suspicious of him, had written to his brother, President MORA, of Costa Rica, relating thereto, and President MORA replied that "the man who would betray his own countrymen would betray any one, and to watch his movements with the utmost scrutiny."

Colonel LOCKRIDGE, on the San Juan River, had received another strong reinforcement of Texians, with a large amount of provisions and ammunition, and with the steamer *J. N. Scott*, recently retaken, (which had been thoroughly repaired,) proceeded up the river.

The command of Colonel L. now garrison the only two communications by water to Costa Rica, on the San Juan River, viz: at Hipp's Point, mouth of the Serapiqui River, 200 men, under the command of Colonel F. R. [illegible]; and the San Carlos Island, at the mouth of the San Carlos River, 185 men, under the command of General C. R. WHEAT; the balance 185, in the advance near Machuca Rapids, under the immediate command of Colonel LOCKRIDGE.

On the 19th, Col. L. reconnoitered the enemy's position at Castillo, and from prisoners taken received the important information that WALKER had gained a great victory, and the allies had fallen back on Managua or Granada, completing propositions of peace. The Costa Ricans were not willing to join the Conference, but had sent "VANDERBILT's agent, SPENCER," out of the country, and have opened the Transit to the English Government.

Important documents seized by Col. LOCKRIDGE, proving the above facts, have been sent to Washington, United States, and to the President of Nicaragua, at Rivas. The Costa Ricans have only 350 men at San Carlos under Gen. MORA.

Col. LOCKRIDGE has 600 men, with 7 pieces of artillery, plenty of small arms, ammunition and provisions, and is now more confident of his success than ever.

The Pacific Mail steamer *New Granada*, arrived from Callao, touching at intermediate ports, on the 21st ult. On her way up, while stopping at Huanchoca, on the [illegible], she was boarded by the Peruvian steamer *Loa*, now in the hands of VIVANCO, the Revolutionist, and her officers forcibly took various arms and equipments, with $92,000 in specie, and also ships' stores —an act of perfect piracy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

Bloody Battle Near Rivas—Walker Victorious.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

The *Orizaba*, J. H. BLETHEN, Commander, arrived at about 2 o'clock to-day, having left San Juan del Sur on the 19th. She brings 90 passengers for [illegible]. The *Orizaba* landed 21 men only for WALKER, at San Juan. Major ROGERS, with 70 men, came down from Rivas, to receive this reinforcement, and the meeting, a passenger tells me, at the small [illegible] pending it, was perfectly awful.

The latest at this time from Rivas, is, that on the [illegible] WALKER, with a force of 400 men, went down to St. George to attack the enemy in position— that he got into the Plaza, and was chopping them up like mince meat, when he heard firing of heavy guns at Rivas. He immediately returned upon his steps, and about half-way between the two places met the enemy retreating from an unsuccessful attack on HENNINGSEN, who had been left "with a large body of men in garrison" at Rivas. WALKER opened his mortars upon them in the narrow road in front, while HENNINGSEN did the same with his four-pounders in the rear, killing, as they confess, 287, and wounding 800 more. WALKER lost two killed and twenty-one wounded.

Following up this story I finally got a more moderate one—one derived from an officer of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* by a very truthful-appearing passenger. He says that FERNANDEZ CHAMORRO lost about 800 men killed and wounded, and WALKER about 40 to 50. I presume, now, if you deduct 66 per cent. from this moderate account, you will be somewhere in the neighborhood of the truth. At least this is my experience of Walker stories from San Juan. I presume there is but little reason to doubt that a fight did really take place, although the big fight brought down by the *Sierra Nevada* on the 5th of March, in which WALKER literally mowed his enemy down like grass, proves never to have taken place.

There is a report that on or about the 10th instant, Col. CAYCEE, who I wrote you was at San Juan with 30 Rangers, and who intended to cut his way back to Rivas with them and the 75 or 80 men brought down by the *Sierra Nevada*, started on his march. He met a large Costa Rican force about five miles out on the Transit road, where a fight took place in which he lost 40 men killed and badly wounded, but succeeded in gaining Rivas. I cannot learn the loss of his enemy.

WALKER is reported to have "plenty of provisions and munitions of war." I hear from men who talked with some of the people of the *St. Mary's*, who had been lately into his camp, that he is reduced to beef and plaintains; and some days, when the Rangers cannot get out of the city, to plaintains alone. He is reported to have 400 fighting men, which is perhaps not more than 50 or 60 over his real number.

BOSQUEY, with his 1,000 Costa Ricans, had not arrived at San Juan on the 19th. He is probably there by this time. This is all I can gather. But you will perceive that WALKER cannot last much longer unless he gets reinforcements. Of course he cannot get them from the Atlantic with the river closed, and California has shut down on him, as the few men brought by the *Orizaba* fully evidences. There was a report, fully believed by WALKER's men, that Hon. PIERRE SOULE was on his way out with 1,200 men, to cross this Isthmus, with plenty of munitions and provisions, and that the *Orizaba* was to wait here to take them up.

Capt. FASSTOUX, of WALKER's two-gun schooner at San Juan, came passenger on the *Orizaba* for his health, having suffered much from fever and rheumatism.

The *St. Mary's* would sail in a few days for Panama. Capt. DAVIS and officers were all well. F. W. R.

Latest Nicaraguan News.

From the Aspinwall Courier, March 23.

The steamer *Texas*, Capt. CROWELL, arrived at this port this afternoon, from New-Orleans *via* San Juan del Norte, where she landed one hundred and thirty men under the command of Major CRUPPER, for the reinforcement of the force of Col. LOCKRIDGE, WALKER's representative on the San Juan River. This reinforcement is composed chiefly of Texans, and a very large portion of them did service throughout the war between the United States and Mexico. General HORNSBY is with the men, but not in command.

Since our last advices from Greytown, nothing has been done by the fillibusters excepting the repair of the steamer *Scott*, which vessel left Punta Arenas yesterday morning in excellent condition, with the recruits and a quantity of provisions and ammunition. She was to carry the troops to Fort Slatter at the mouth of the river St. Carlos—thence to convey the force required to open the river above to Machuca rapids; thence the force would go around the rapids, as it probably could not pass over and cut a road across to Castillo. The present plan is to proceed immediately to San Carlos, after taking Castillo, and to invest it, by landing below and attacking it on the north side.

The force under LOCKRIDGE is now considerably more than four hundred, one hundred and twenty of which will remain at Serapiqui, and seventy-five at Fort Slatter, at the mouth of the St. Carlos River. These stations are to be permanently garrisoned.

The only item of news of any importance known at San Juan, from the interior, was the death of Ex-President RIVAS by assassination at Leon. The news was received by the wife of RAMON RIVAS, the son of the deceased.

The above items we published in an extra on Saturday afternoon last; since we have learned that Gen. HORNSBY submitted the men he had brought out to the command of Col. LOCKRIDGE, because special authority had been received by Col. L. from WALKER, to retain command on the San Juan River. We understand, too, that there had been an attempt made (in which Gen. H. was not at all concerned) to supersede LOCKRIDGE, which attempt failed on account of the prompt and manly resistance of L.

San Juan (March 19) Correspondence of the Aspinwall Courier.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the river since the retreat of Col. TITUS and his men from Castillo. The Walker force is stationed at Serapiqui and on the island at the mouth of the river San Carlos. The Costa Ricans are at Castillo, their pickets extending down near Machuca rapids. Col. LOCKRIDGE has been here several days with the river steamer *Rescue* awaiting the arrival of the *Texas* from New-Orleans by which he expected to receive large reinforcements. The *Texas* arrived last night bringing 140 men and also provisions. They went up the river this morning.

It appears that the Costa Rican force that drove Colonel TITUS from Castillo consisted of only fifty men, while the force under TITUS numbered about two hundred; the Costa Ricans boast greatly about the affair. There is no reliable news from WALKER. The United States ship *Saratoga* left this morning for Havana.

The river steamer Scott, taken at Castillo, is nearly repaired, and will be in running order in a few days. The river is very low. Y.

Statement of a Passenger by the Texas.

NO RELIABLE INFORMATION FROM WALKER—COMMUNICATION WITH RIVAS STILL CUT OFF.

Among the passengers by the *Texas* is Mr. EDWIN AVERY, of Ohio, returning from a seven-years' cruise in California. He made himself well acquainted with the position of affairs at San Juan Del Sur, and also at Panama, and has given us the following statement:

The *Orizaba*, on the way down, first stopped at Manzanilla, about 300 miles above Acapulco, where a coaling *dépôt* has been established by the Morgan Line of steamers. They here learned that ten of the Walker recruits, by the *Sierra Nevada*, deserted at that place. The *Orizaba* had 22 recruits for WALKER; they arrived at the San Juan del Sur on the 17th, and left on the 18th of March. They found everything in a very stagnant condition here, the town resembling the deserted California diggins. The contrast in this respect was very striking to Mr. AVERY, as he lived in the country in 1851 and 1852, at which time San Juan was a thriving town.

The United States ship *St. Mary's* was lying off the port, and the steamer was visited by her officers and men, from whom he gathered considerable information as to the state of things in that region. This was by no means flattering to the success of WALKER. Major TOMSEY told him the 75 recruits from the *Sierra Nevada* got into a drunken fight the same day on which they landed, and two of them were shot in quelling the disturbance. These facts were stated to the 22 new comers by the *Orizaba*, by Mr. CHATFIELD, who explained to them the dangers to which they were exposed, with the Costa Ricans all around them, by whom they were liable to be attacked any moment.

Mr. AVERY had a long conversation with JOHN L. PRIEST, the Consul at San Juan, who, in answer to a variety of questions, as to the position of WALKER, and his own opinion of his situation, stated that there was absolutely no reliable information from Rivas, the communication being still closed. There were the usual rumors of battles, in which WALKER was said to have killed 800 or so of the Costa Ricans, but it had become an old story, and nobody placed any confidence in the reports. His relations to WALKER were of such a nature he did not like to speak in this way, but truth compelled him to admit that WALKER's position was a critical one. For three weeks they had received no information from him. Upon the same night of their arrival, however, it was rumored that Col. WATERS came down from Rivas, with an escort of 60 men, with dispatches for the *Orizaba*, but what their nature was he did not learn.

A SEARCH FOR DESERTERS.

There was a general ransacking on board the steamer for deserters, on the day she left San Juan. Quite a number of the Fillibusters were on board, and openly expressed a wish to leave; and as it was suspected they might stow away, a search was had, and several were sent ashore, with threats that they would be shot when they reached their quarters.

CAPTAIN FAYSSOUX LEAVES.

None of WALKER's men, except Capt. FAYSSOUX, came down on the steamer, and he left, as was understood, on account of a severe attack of rheumatism. He is represented as a man small in stature, but of a wiry make, possessing much intelligence, but very taciturn as to WALKER's affairs:—he talked but little upon the general subject, and that with the officers of the steamer. He wears huge black whiskers and mustaches. He stopped at Panama.

It being understood that MORGAN's steamer were unfriendly to *taking away* the deserters, there was less attempt to get on board of her; but the agent of the coastwise steamer at Panama says that deserters from WALKER are found at all the places where they touch for freight and coal.

DESERTERS AT PANAMA AND ASPINWALL.

At Panama, and also at Aspinwall, there were many straggling deserters in a destitute condition, and without means to pay their passage home.

AFFAIRS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE.

The *Texas* touched at Punta Arenas on her way down, and brought about a dozen of LOCKRIDGE's and ANDERSON's force to Panama. Among them were two officers, Major HALL, Commissary-General in the army, (a son of Ex-Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn,) and Capt. FARNSWORTH, both of whom had quarreled with LOCKRIDGE and left. Several other important persons in connection with the operations on the river were among the passengers.

LOCKRIDGE and ANDERSON were at Punta Arenas fitting out another expedition to ascend the river. Their forces still held Serapiqui, but had not made any progress upwards. They gave out that they were intending to take San Carlos soon.

Mr. AVERY has lived near two years in the country; he never had any faith in WALKER's success, and from all the information, from all quarters, he can gather, considers his case a hopeless one. For his own part, he would not take the whole country as a gift. There is not a tree, plant or shrub that has not a pricker in it, nor an insect that has not a sting in his tail. It is no place for white men any how.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACRE AT PANAMA—TROUBLE FEARED.

It was commonly reported at Panama, that it was the intention of the natives to celebrate the Anniversary of the Massacre of the 15th of April, and fears were entertained that, in case this scheme should be carried out, there would be a renewal of the bloody scenes of that day. The French Consul has openly criticized the conduct of Americans in connection with that affair, casting the blame upon the California passengers, and exculpating the natives. This would, it was thought, not assist a peaceable termination of the affair.

The sloop-of-war *Decatur*, and frigate *Independence*, were lying in the Bay of Panama, and an American man-of-war at Aspinwall.

News From New-Granada and the South Pacific.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEW-GRANADIAN GOVERNMENT—THE RAILROAD, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PANAMA, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

PANAMA.

The people here, both natives and foreigners, are in a feverish state, awaiting the next mail from Bogota. Some of the white scoundrels here, who helped on the April massacre, are growing bold enough to brag of their exploits, seeing that there is but little or no danger of the United States insisting upon their punishment. Indeed, I would not be much surprised if the Government at Washington allowed our Minister and Commissioner to dilly-dally about the matter, until another massacre actually forced it to do something. Nothing would tend so greatly to secure the safety of the Isthmus transit as for the United States to demand that the instigators and operators in the 15th of April murders be brought to trial and punished.

The railroad is in fine order now. The stone abutments on nearly all the streams are finished, and the iron bridges are being laid down. I passed over the road two days since and noted many improvements within the past two months. The trains now make the time regularly in three hours or less.

The ship *William Sturges*, with 1,000 tons coals for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived here to-day, 120 days from New-York.

The *Texas* arrived at Colon yesterday from San Juan del Norte, but as yet we have no news by her. I send you the South Pacific news.

PERU.

THE REVOLUTION UNSUCCESSFUL—ROBBERY OF THE MAIL STEAMER—LOAN TO COSTA RICA VOTED, ETC.

The British steam packet *New-Granada*, with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st instant, and Lima and Callao dates to the 12th, arrived at Panama on the 21st. She brings nothing to change my opinion that the revolution of VIVANCO in Peru will be unsuccessful. On the contrary, an event has occurred which will bring it to a speedy close.

The *New-Granada* took on board at Callao $92,000 in specie, and 1,000 stand of arms, on account of the Peruvian Government, for Paita. When she arrived at Huanchaco she found two of the revolutionary steamers—the *Loa*, of 4 guns, and the *Tumbes*, 2 guns—off the port. They followed her to Lambayeque, boarded her with an armed force, and took violent possession of both money and arms! This act, of course, throws the whole revolutionary fleet into the hands of the British men-of-war.

This fleet consists of the fine new steam frigate *Apurimac*, 44; steamers *Loa*, 4; *Tumbes*, 2; *Ischea*, 1; brigs *Almirante Guisse*, 6; *Vigilante*, 1; and two or three transports. For the three former vessels CASTILLA, it will be recollected, had offered a reward of $340,000, and would make the sum up to half a million for all of them.

The British line-of-battle ship *Monarch*, 84, Admiral BRUCE, was overtaken by the *New-Granada*, on the 8th, about two days' sail south of Callao, and the British steam corvette *Pearl*, 22 guns, was at Callao, taking in supplies for China, whither the *Tribune*, 33, had already gone. These two vessels will be amply sufficient to take the fleet of VIVANCO, and this will end the revolution, which it was no doubt intended to do. It is not to be supposed, for a moment, that VIVANCO's officers were so foolish as to believe they could commit such a piratical act, with impunity, upon a British vessel. And if the officers of the *Loa* and *Tumbes*, despairing of the success of the revolution, had intended to rob simply for their own benefit, and then run their vessels into some foreign port and abandon them, they would not have contented themselves with $92,000, when they might have robbed two or three hundred thousand dollars more, in silver bars. It follows, then, that the whole thing was made up between CASTILLA and the officers of the two vessels, with, perhaps, the connivance of the British *Chargé* at Lima, in order to bring the British fleet down upon the *Apurimac* and her consorts.

One or two interior provinces had risen against CASTILLA since previous dates; but on the other hand the revolutionists in Moquegua, Puno and Cusco, had laid down their arms.

The National Convention had voted to loan Costa Rica $100,000 at 4½ per cent.

The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams* arrived at Callao, March 8.

BOLIVIA.

There is nothing of interest from this Republic. A new election law, somewhat extending the right of suffrage, had been promulgated. The country was tranquil.

CHILI.

BUSINESS—LOAN FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES—MISCELLANEOUS.

Business had improved in Valparaiso. Buyers from the north and south of the Republic, as well as from the Argentine Provinces, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, had made and were making large purchases. The market was well supplied. The merchandise in Government stores was estimated at $25,000,000.

It is reported that the President will convoke Congress in order to get a law authorizing him to borrow $4,000,000 to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago railroad. The work on the Southern railroad progresses rapidly. Six vessels had sailed from Europe with materials for it. A European Company had been formed for the continuation of the Copiapo railroad from Pabellon as far as the rich mineral district of Chanarcillo. An exclusive privilege had been granted to SANTA MARIA & NYE for six years, for a towing steamer for the port of Valparaiso. The sweet sorgo has been introduced into Chili. Near Quillota is a plantation of 4,000 plants, in thriving condition. They have grown to the height of twelve feet, and are about one inch in thickness. The proprietor will distil brandy from the first crop, and make sugar from the next. Government has granted $6,940 to build an iron bridge across the Estero, in front of the high road to Quillota. Iron mining is attracting attention in Chili.

The *Esmeralda*, a steam war-vessel of 22 guns, had gone north, perhaps to Callao, "in order, it is reported, to observe the fillibustering projects of Gen. CASTILLA, and manifest the disapprobation of Chili in respect to them." It is more probable, in my mind, that she goes to the Chinchas to protect Chilian vessels in loading guano, which they are buying of VIVANCO at less than Government rates. The Guayaquil commercial bark *Rosarito* was burnt in the harbor of Valparaiso, with a valuable cargo. The President had returned to Santiago from Valparaiso.

Flour in large lots, of domestic growth, was selling at $9 ₩ 200 lbs.; 800 barrels Richmond brought $10 25, and 1,285 barrels Baltimore, El Dorado and Spring Garden brands, $10. Lard $31@$32 in tins, and $19 in barrels. Carolina Rice, 1,600 quintals old crop, $7 82½; 2,500 new crop is held at $8. Salt Beef, $16. Pork, $24. In American Pine Lumber, 45,000 feet sold on board at $45; 6,000 feet grooved, $55—duty, $15.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

From the River Plate Provinces there is nothing important. The Buenos Ayres Western Railroad was to be inaugurated with great pomp on the 3d of February. Some heavy failures had taken place in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, in consequence of the stringency of the money market. Mr. WINTER had failed in the latter place for thirty-five millions of dollars; Mr. GANAY for twelve millions. But it must be borne in mind that a gold doubloon in Montevideo represents 386 paper dollars. The Indians in Buenos Ayres had become peaceable.

A Santiago, Chili, paper has a long article on the "*egoismo*" of the United States in persisting on the name in official documents of United States of America. It says that a late treaty with Paraguay was amended by that Government styling our country the United States of the North, in which Mr. MARCY did not concur, so that the treaty is likely to fall to the ground! F. W. R.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Belgian Steamer Constitution.

The Sound Dues Treaty Signed.

SPANISH PREPARATIONS AGAINST MEXICO.

THE CHINA WAR.

Entente Cordiale between France and England.

Cotton Improved—Breadstuffs in Better Demand.

Consols 93@93 1-8.

The Belgian screw steamer *Constitution*, of 2,200 tons and 400 horse power, E. POWARS, Commander, from Antwerp on the 12th and Southampton on the 17th of March, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The news from Europe is three days later.

The *Constitution* experienced heavy gales from the Southwest on leaving the Channel. During the remainder of the voyage winds were from South to Northwest; weather moderate. March 27, passed a large iceberg in lat. 45° 5', long. 46° W. According to thermometrical observations, must have passed large bergs or floes to the southward during the night previous, and to the northward on the night following.

The *Constitution* brought 80 cabin and 488 steerage passengers.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, and the *Indian*, from Portland, both arrived at Liverpool on 16th March.

The Paris papers publish the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Copenhagen, March 15:

"The treaty relating to the Sound Dues was signed yesterday, by all the powers interested."

It is said that, after the departure of FERUK-KHAN from Paris, the Persian Government will be represented in France by an Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary. A similar representative will be appointed to the Court of St. James.

The Earl of AMHERST died on the 13th March.

The cause of the putting back to Liverpool of the steamship *Circassian* was a succession of terrific gales which she experienced off the coast of Ireland, which blew the sails to ribbands from the bowsprit. She is said not to have sustained any material damage, and was expected to resume her voyage on the 17th or 19th March, after replacing her bowsprit and sails.

A Madrid letter of the 9th March says: The projected expedition against Mexico assumes an aspect of some importance. Considerable preparations are making. General PEZUELA is spoken of for the chief command. The choice of the Government is said to lie between him and General LERSUNDI, the present Minister of Marine.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Times*, dated 12th ult., contains the following:

"Dispatches have been received, this morning, from the French Minister at Berlin; they, doubtless, relate to the Neufchatel question, which has the disadvantage of wearing out every one's patience except, perhaps, that of the King of Prussia. It is said that M. ROSENBERG is expected, on Monday, to take part in the negotiations. If it be true, as a Berlin paper affirms, that the Paris Conference has not the right to solve the question, it might as well dissolve itself at once. The new instructions are said to be to the effect that the recognition of the rights of sovereignty is the express condition of His Majesty's renunciation of that sovereignty. The Emperor, I presume, now sees cause to regret his extreme condescendence to the King, and, perhaps, but for the esteem in which M. DE HATZFELD is personally held at the Court of the Tuileries, his disappointment would be manifested more strongly."

The Dublin journals of the 16th are filled with accounts of the effects of a severe storm which, commencing on Friday night, (13th,) only subsided on Sunday evening.

Interesting from China.

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE EUROPEANS AT HONG KONG—APPREHENSIONS OF AN ATTACK—MOVEMENTS OF U. S. SHIPS OF WAR—POSITION OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR—CONFLICT WITH JUNKS.

Hong Kong (Jan. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

As we were writing our last advices, on the 15th inst., there was a report that an attempt had been made to poison a large portion of the community, arsenic having been mixed with the bread at one of the principal bakeries of the place. This proved to be the case, and several hundred people suffered from eating the bread, but we are happy to add we have heard of no fatal consequences, though many are still suffering from the effects. We believe it is agreed among the medical men that the consequences were not fatal owing to the large quantity of arsenic used, which acted generally as a violent emetic. The head man of the bakery, known as ALLUM, left per steamer for Macao early in the morning of the day the occurrence took place. There was some delay on the part of Government in sending after him, but a foreign gentleman, a sufferer from the atrocious attempt, chartered a steamer, and succeeded in capturing ALLUM before he got on shore at Macao. He was brought back here, and his trial, and that of several of the men that were employed on the premises, comes on at the Sessions now sitting. The man, from the first, has asserted his innocence, but it is a significant fact that the Chinese steward, who was on board the small river steamer *Thistle*, when she was captured, and the foreigners murdered, and whose evidence was most conflicting at the inquest, was the person employed to see to the delivering of the bread that morning.

After this act of the Chinese, there was a strong feeling in favor of martial law being established; and the advisability of such a course was recommended to Sir J. BOWRING by those on whom we have to depend for the security of the place, and who have not an over strong force at their disposal. His Excellency was disinclined to have any interference with his authority.

The Chinese New-Year's day, the 26th inst., passed over quietly here, but apprehensions are entertained that some mischief is intended against the place.

We hear of a large number of boats and junks being collected in the neighborhood for the purpose of an attack. The force in the harbor is no doubt sufficient to repel any Chinese fleet, but we have a very small number of men to meet an attack on land. One regiment is not sufficient for the service of this place in an emergency like the present.

The community is on the alert, and, with the precautionary measures that are in force, it is to be hoped any meditated attack will be prevented.

An application made to the Governor-General of India for a regiment to be sent out here, we understand, has been refused.

The French ships are anchored at the head of the Bay. Her Majesty's ship *Calcutta* is at the west. The United States ship *Levant* is also in the harbor. Small steamers chartered by the Government move about the harbor at night.

In consequence of a report brought in by the American ship *Lily*, that a number of junks and snake boats were off Lintin, and had attempted to intercept her, the United States steamer *San Jacinto* had gone out to look after them.

The want of a steamer to cruise constantly in the neighborhood is now much felt, there being none available for the service at present.

Commissioner YEH has addressed Dr. PARKER, the United States Minister, asking why he has not ordered American subjects and American ships of war away from Hongkong, to be clear of the present troubles. We have not heard of Dr. PARKER's reply.

There was a report from Shanghae that an Imperial Commissioner from Pekin was expected to come down here shortly to arrange matters at Canton. This is premature. A Tartar General, with about 40 attendants, came down from Shanghae in the American steamer *Antelope*, and went on at once to Canton *via* Macao, passing through this place unawares to the authorities.

At Canton Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, owing to the demands made upon him for the security of this place, has been obliged to withdraw the forces from the Garden, the Dutch Folly, and Birds' Nest Fort, and opposite the foreign ground. He has taken up a position in the Teetotum Fort in the Macao passage. It is to be hoped he will be able to maintain this post and keep open the river, which the Chinese are making great efforts to block up. They have now a very large fleet of war junks and boats congregated on the river, and which are daily increasing.

Before the Dutch Folly was evacuated, the city was heavily bombarded from it.

On our forces leaving the Garden, the Church and boat-house were at once set fire to by the Chinese.

On the 12th inst., as Her Majesty's steamer *Sampson* was on her way up the river, she fell in with a large fleet of junks, which she engaged for some time, but could not follow them up the creeks. The steamer was hulled by numerous shot, and the Chinese pilot, who was in the British service throughout the last war, was killed.

The junks which engaged the *Sampson* were seen the other day up the creeks when the *Encounter* was coming down, but although the steamer anchored off the place they would not come out. The want of boats of light draught of water is a great drawback. Admiral SEYMOUR is at present here, waiting the arrival of the mail. It is reported that the Viceroys, under whose jurisdiction are the four Consular ports to the northward, have received dispatches from Pekin to the effect that they are not to interfere with the quarrel at Canton, and so far quietness prevails along the coast.

Shanghae dates are to the 19th inst. In imports transactions were limited. Gray shirtings, 6½ catties sold at 1.6.8 taels Canton Sycee. Tea—The market was excited. A few settlements reported at an advance of 3 to 5 taels. The settlements of silk had been 2,000 bales, at an advance of $10 ₩ picul. The total settlements reached 7,660 bales. Exchange on England, 6-8, against Canton sycee $112; and on India, 308 rupees.

From Foo-chow our dates are to the 20th inst. Teas were arriving slowly, and extreme prices were being paid. Several chops of congou had been taken at 14 taels, the quality of which was not better than that of teas bought in October last for 8 taels. The settlements were 14,000 chests congou to 9.28 taels, and 1,600 half-chests of Oolongs at 9½@12½ taels. Two vessels had left for England, and 3 were on the berth. The American ship *Golden Racer*, laden with timber for Shanghae, struck on a rock at the entrance of the Min, and became a total wreck; the crew were saved. Some attempt to introduce the Mexican dollar into current use was made by the authorities, but we have yet to see with what result.

Amoy dates are to the 23d inst. Sales of cotton yarn had been made to the extent of about 500 bales, at $25 90@$26 10. Some 500 bales Bengal cotton sold at $9 40@$10 ₩ picul.

Here little or no business has been done since the departure of last mail. Exchange on England, 4s. 8¾d.@4s. 9d.; on India, 215r.@216r. Freights are low at all the ports, and tonnage abundant. The principal demand for vessels is for emigration to the Colonies and California. Some 170 Chinese convicts, who had but a short term of punishment to undergo, and a few idle and suspicious characters, who could get no security for their conduct, were sent down to Hanian in the *Phebe Dunbar*. There was nothing elicited from the men taken up on suspicion of being emissaries from Canton, and they were mostly called upon to find security for their appearance when required.

Permission has, we hear, been received from home to proceed with a strand road opposite the town. Sir JOHN BOWRING has given notice that the work is to commence at once.

BURNING OF THE SUBURBS OF CANTON.

From the Overland Friend of China of Jan. 17.

On Monday morning, at daylight, armed bodies left the ships for the purpose of setting fire to the western suburbs of Canton—a measure which, if before carried out, might have tended to show the Chinese we are now determined to give them their deserts, and have checked that course of obstinacy they appear bent on pursuing. The *Encounter's* people landed at the Shameen Fort; the *Barracouta's* at Howqua's Pack-houses; the *Niger's* and the *Folly's* took the hongs between the remains of the old fire and Factory Creek, while the shore party walked into Carpenter-square and streets in that direction. The whole thing was so unexpected that the Chinese found the place in a blaze before they could realize it. Unfortunately, some of the Fifty-ninth's party went too far back, and unexpectedly found themselves assailed by stones and firearms from the city wall. Three of our men being knocked down, the braves rushed on them, and in an instant cut their heads off. Fortunately, though wounded in two places and faint, the third made a run for it, and succeeded in escaping to the rest of the party, five of whom, including an officer, were also wounded—one or two badly. The fire rose rapidly, and extended back fully a quarter of a mile, thence scattered occasionally by shot and shell from the ships and Folly. Nor did the city escape; an extensive blaze about the Yamun following some of the Folly's carcasses.

There is some rumor of deserting both the Dutch Folly and the Gardens—a circumstance to be regretted if it does take place. Preliminary to it, if it is to be so, the Admiral has taken up his quarters in Bird's Nest Fort, on Honam, and will content himself in keeping open the Blenheim Reach and Macao Passage of the river. Whampoa is given up entirely. The *Barracouta* towed the *Jonge Juan*, *Sybille* and *Alligator*, thence on Tuesday, leaving the American *Bethel*, HUNT & CO.'s shop, TAYLOR, KEY'S & CO.'s, and Dr. RYDER's shops, together with much other property, to fall into the hands of whoever likes to take possession of it. Why this should be has yet to be explained.

SHIPS OF WAR.

AT HONG KONG—British ship *Calcutta*; brig *Bittern*; French frigate *Virginie*; steamer *Catinat*; American sloop *Levant*; steamer *San Jacinto*.

AT CANTON—British ships *Nankin* and *Sybille*; sloop *Comus*; steamers *Encounter*, *Niger*, *Hornet*, *Barracouta*, *Coromandel*; brig *Acorn*.

AT MACAO—Portuguese brig *Mondego*; lorcha *Amazona*; Spanish steamers *Jonge Juan* and *Magallaens*; brig *Scorpion*.

AT AMOY—British steamer *Sampson*.

AT FOO-CHOW—British sloop *Racehorse*.

AT SHANGHAE—British ship *Pique*; American sloop *Portsmouth*.

The close of the Persian War—British Army at Bushire.

Bombay (Feb. 16,) Correspondence of London Times.

All was well with the force at Bushire up to the 23d of January, the date of the latest letters that have reached us. Secure within their intrenchments, but somewhat weary of inaction, the troops only desired that the oft-repeated rumors of an impending attack upon their lines might prove true. The general health of the army was good still, with the exception of the 2d Europeans, who continued weakly. The climate was variable, but close, the heat alternating with cold hard winds, accompanied by clouds of dust. A little rain had fallen, and was gratefully welcomed. Supplies were plentiful, and the temper of the people from whom they were obtained is described as favorable to the invaders. The fear, however, that we may not be able to insure them a continued and lasting protection, prevents an open declaration in our favor. General OUTRAM has not yet arrived, but was anxiously expected.

[illegible] the intelligence brought by [illegible] England of the easy and satisfactory [illegible] the difficulties with Russia, has given rise to the [illegible] general impression that the Persian quarrel will soon be brought to a close by the submission of the enemy.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

The following article, from the *Pays*, the Government paper, corroborates what has been said relative to the arrangement concluded in Paris between the British and French Governments to act together in the Chinese seas:

"The Chinese affair, examined in a proper point of view, presents two phases perfectly distinct—the Past and the Future. The first belongs to history; the second involves the interests of various powers, whose commerce at present is seriously damaged, and who perceive the necessity for putting an end to the present state of things. It is to do so that an honorable understanding has lately been come to between France and England. The latter power sends numerous reinforcements to Admiral SEYMOUR, who will have an important maritime force under his command. France, on her part, has maintained the squadron of Admiral GUERIN, in the Chinese seas, with a view to future operations; and this squadron is to unite with the naval division commanded by Rear Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY. Thus our marine will be on a respectable footing. The two Admirals will have at their disposal steam frigates, corvettes, and gun boats, so valuable for an attack on the coast and for ascending rivers. The maritime force of the two nations so employed will necessarily bring the Chinese authorities to terms which will put an end to the war, and improve the former state of affairs. At the same time that the British Government is sending military reinforcements to China, it sends special Commissioners charged with opening fresh negotiations, which will have the greater chance of success, as the Chinese will see that, from the imposing forces brought against them, it will not be for their advantage to continue the war."

M. DE BOURBOULON, French *Chargé d'Affaires* to the Court of China, left by the Indian mail, which sailed from Marseilles on the 12th inst. He carries with him instructions to Admiral GUERIN and RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, who command the French fleets in the Chinese Seas, to combine in future their operations with those of the British forces, conformably to the arrangement concluded in Paris between Lord COWLEY and the French Government.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH CHINA.

The London *Globe* says: "The force about to be concentrated at Hongkong will consist of two brigades of infantry; composed of the 5th Fusileers, the 59th Regiment, now at Hongkong, the 23d Fusileers, the 82d, 90th and 93d Regiments, which will proceed as soon as the shipping arrangements are completed. This force will be further reinforced by four companies of artillery, 1,000 Marines, and 100 men of the Royal Engineers; while, in the shape of auxiliary corps, it will be accompanied by one battalion of the military train, and 200 men of the Medical Staff Corps.

"The Commander-in-Chief will be Major-General ASHBURNHAM, C. B., who had a command in the Sutlej campaign."

LONDON, March 17.—Artificers are employed from 6 in the morning until 10 at night in Portsmouth dockyard, to equip the gunboat squadron for China, enumerated yesterday as fitting out at Portsmouth, and also the troop-ships and frigates *Transit*, *Assistance*, *Adventure* and *Furious*. The *Transit* is so far complete that she was swung in Portsmouth harbor yesterday, for the adjustment of her compasses, and the others are all well forward.

The *Shannon*, 51, Capt. PEEL, C. B., which has been prevented by the severe gales of the last two days from shipping the guns and other heavy stores she is to take out to China, shipped them yesterday, and will, probably, leave for her destination to-day. The ships intended to carry troops will be most rigidly inspected and reported on prior to their embarcation, by Vice-Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR and the Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the South-West District, Lieutenant-Colonel WRIGHT, so as to insure safety, health and comfort to the men.

The Russian Grand Expedition Against the Circassians.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, March 11—6 P. M.

The new undertakings projected by Russia in the East, form the subject of several private letters recently received from St. Petersburg. These letters concur in stating that the Government of St. Petersburg is at this moment taking active measures for a decisive campaign against the mountain population of the Caucasus, in the hope of finishing, once for all, with the independent tribes which have kept her power in check and arrested the accomplishment of her designs in Asia. With that object great preparations are on foot, and orders have been sent to the troops who were echeloned on the shores of the Caspian and the banks of the Araxes, to act in case intervention should be required in Persia. They are estimated at not less than one hundred thousand men.

But, independently of that force, Russia is said to have secured the active coöperation of several of the chiefs of tribes who recognize her authority. In Russian Daghestan, to the North and South, the [illegible] of Derbend, Tarkou, Kuba, Chirvan, Karabagh, and others less known, are expected to furnish two bodies of horse and one of infantry. The chiefs have received Russian decorations and high rank in the Russian army. They have, moreover, been promised a large recompense for faithful service, indemnities in land or money, and the succession to their Governments in favor of their sons.

By these means it is hoped that a general rising of the tribes that yield obedience to Schamyl will be prevented or paralyzed. Similar means of seduction have been employed throughout the Caucasus, to procure the coöperation of some and the neutrality of others, and to sow dissension among those who are the avowed enemies of Russia, for to this great object the views of Russia have been directed for some time past.

The force which is thus about to take the field is divided into five corps, which are to operate simultaneously on the north line, on that of the Black Sea, on the centre, on the line of the Caspian, and on the south. General Prince BARIATINSKI is the person who is still designed for the command in chief, and with him will be associated a staff, composed of officers selected from among the ablest and most experienced of the Russian Army. It is even expected that one of the Czar's brothers will proceed to the scene of operations.

The Emperor is more than ever anxious to bring to a conclusion the disastrous war of the Caucasus, which, by the sword or by disease, consumes annually a third of the Russian Army, and which has lasted for fifty years. Besides the glory which such a conquest would reflect on his reign, he regards it as a matter of the greatest public interest. ALEXANDER II. made his first military essay in the Caucasus, and he is qualified to estimate the importance of a position which would at the same time command Turkey, Persia and Central Asia, with the trade of these three countries.

The results of the campaign about to open will, of course, depend on the manner in which it is conducted. It is certain that, if Russia, with preparations on so large a scale, does not obtain important advantages, the tribes will become more confident and more audacious than ever, and that the Russian Transcaucasian Provinces will be endangered, and her design of carrying a route for her trade through Georgia, and of making Tiflis a new Palmyra, must be indefinitely postponed.

I must say a word about the preparations made by the mountain tribes for war. The news of the Russian armaments appears to have excited great agitation among them. The chiefs who inhabit the northern slope, or rather the whole valley of Kuban, have met together in order to decide on a plan of common defence. Several conferences have been held, and the necessity of a single authority, with a view to the unity of operations, has been admitted. To obviate jealousies among the chiefs it was agreed to confer on a stranger the chief command; and a Hungarian who had taken an active part in the wars of his own country, and who has since become a Mussulman, was selected. He accepted the command, which was offered to him by a deputation, and some time since left Constantinople with over 400 Poles who are to form the nucleus of a Polish legion, under the immediate orders of their own countrymen.

Two English vessels were freighted by him—a brig and a steamer—and, besides the expeditionary corps, he carried out two field batteries, some thousands of Minié rifles, rockets, and ammunition, purchased, it is said, in England, and secretly sent to the Bosphorus. They set sail during the night. M. BOUTENIEFF, however, discovered the affair, and the Russian steamer, the *Pruth*, received orders to set sail immediately, and follow as closely as possible in the track of the English vessels. What occurred subsequently I am not aware.

In his twofold character of prophet and the most ancient of the Caucasian chiefs, SCHAMYL has seen with displeasure the selection of a stranger for the chief command. On the other hand, negotiations have been again opened with him; the Russian Government have offered a magnificent principality, with the reversion to his sons and their descendants, on condition of his recognizing the suzerainty of the Czar, and engaging in his own name, and in that of his successors, to keep the mountain tribes in strict obedience to Russia.

☞ For Foreign Commercial Intelligence see Eighth Page.

Counterfeiting by Photograph.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 2, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I desire to know if the fact of taking a Photographic imitation of a bank-note for an entire stranger is not an equal offence with that of engraving a *fac simile* plate for a counterfeiter? Is it not even worse, as the engraver merely produces the plate to commit the offence from, while the photographer becomes the *bona fide* manufacturer of the counterfeit. [illegible] Having become a victim to the amount of [illegible] by receiving some of this Photographic stuff in payment for merchandise, I trust you will give me a reply, and at the same time caution the public against receiving bank bills without red [illegible] in them.

[illegible]

We learn from the Detroit *Free Press* that a seizure of Contraband property was made on [illegible] to the amount of $5,000 to $10,000, in that city. The goods consisted of gold and silver watches and jewelry of various descriptions.

[illegible]
Trinity Church Affairs.

And here, I beg it may not be thought out of place, Mr. Chairman, to call the attention of the Committee to the following expression in your report on the subject of evidence, occurring on page 4 of the legislative document. You there say, "It must therefore [illegible] oversight, that among the names contained in these lists," believed to be accurate, "there are names of persons who have removed from the City, and [illegible] of others who have long been dead—some of [illegible]" This is based on the testimony of Mr. Woart, as it appears on page 113 and 114 of the [illegible] document; but that evidence will by no means justify either the expression or the insinuation of the report. Mr. Woart said, "On the list of corporators [illegible] communicants and not pew holders, I do not [illegible] any of them have deceased; on the list of corporators as pew-holders, there are some names of deceased persons, and of persons residing out of the City." He does not say, as you state in the report, that they have "long been dead—some of them for years!" He said nothing that could imply a censure. His evidence was not inconsistent with the idea that each death or removal occurred immediately before [illegible] such witness. Again, the report [illegible] that the remark was applicable to all the lists, whereas the witness expressly stated, that in the list of communicants, he did not know of any of them having deceased.

But I think a little reflection will satisfy the Committee of the great injustice of imputing blame to the officers of Trinity Church, because some names were found in her list of pew-holders, of persons who were dead or had removed from the City. Suppose a pew-holder to die; does not his family continue to occupy the pew—his widow, perhaps, and his children? Pray, in whose name should the pew be registered, before the son grows up to take the place of the father? The widow cannot, by law, be a corporator. And what injury could be done to any person, if the pew continued for a short time to stand in the name of the [illegible], even pending the settlement of the estate? Surely, there can be no danger of an unlawful vote being received from the person whose name remains [illegible] on the list of pew holders?

It may happen, also, that a parishioner may pass part of his time in the country, occasionally coming to the City and occupying his pew; and are the officers of the church blameable, in such case, for keeping his name on the list of corporators, when it may well be doubted whether he resides in the City or not? With regard to the list of communicants, there can be no difficulty in making it strictly accurate, and Dr. Haight testifies that he makes the returns to the [illegible] annually; but with regard to the list of pew-holders there may well be much difficulty. But I will spend no more time on this topic. It seems to me the charge made is utterly unworthy of having been formally placed upon the files of the Senate.

The act of 1814 was passed for the purpose of defining and explaining more clearly who were the corporators of Trinity Church, and of putting at rest the doubts which had arisen in consequence of the claim made by two or three members of other churches to vote at the election of 1812. This is apparent from the preamble of the act, which recites that Trinity Church asked that further legislative provisions may be made, "for the purpose of removing all doubts [illegible] their Charter rights, occasioned by the [illegible] of other religious societies in the said City of New-York." It is clear that the Legislature did not [illegible] it was taking away the right of any corporator. At that time, the office of Attorney-General of the State was filled by that eminent jurist and good man, Abraham Van Vechten, and the act was referred to him by the Assembly for his opinion. He reported as follows: "That he had examined a [illegible] copy of the charter granted in the year 1697, to the rector and inhabitants of the City of New-York, as then established by law, and the acts altering the said charter, together with the bill referred to in the resolution entitled, 'an act to alter the name of the Corporation of Trinity Church in the City of New-York, and for other purposes,' and he is of opinion that the purpose of the said bill will not defeat or vary any existing vested rights under the said charter and acts."

This, gentlemen, was high authority. It was that of the constitutional officer of the Government, whose duty it was to give opinions in such cases. This opinion was given with all the acts before him; at a time when he had certainly a much better opportunity of judging than we have now, at least with reference to the contemporaneous construction practically given to those acts by the parties interested. This opinion was formed and expressed with all the advantages which a period of time forty-three years earlier afforded, and was concurred in by the Legislature.

Gentlemen: The Legislature of 1814 that passed that act, was one of the ablest that ever assembled within these walls. Among its members were Daniel [illegible], William [illegible], Stephen Van Rensselaer, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Nathan Sanford, [illegible], Erastus Root, and Martin Van Buren—the most able and distinguished men of the State, not likely to fall into the error of invading, by [illegible] legislation, the vested rights of any citizen; [illegible] there were several others in that Legislature whom I might, perhaps, have named in the same list. Six of these distinguished men, whose portraits [illegible] these walls, and who are looking down this day upon our doings, were concerned in the passage of the act of 1814, either as members of the Legislature or of the Council of Revision. The bill did not pass [illegible] in silence; it was discussed and examined. When it came before the Council of Revision objections in writing were made by Chancellor Lansing, which, on further examination, were abandoned and finally voted against by their author. Those were honest days, Mr. Chairman, when a public officer, who had been misled by an erroneous impression, might [illegible] expected to acknowledge his error and correct it. I hope, Sir, all that honesty has not yet, in the expressive language of Rev. Jesse Pound, "died out." [illegible] frank correction of an opinion by Chancellor Lansing, his memory has been recently defamed by an editor of a newspaper in the City of New-York, who has disgraced himself before the public by imputing to the venerable Chancellor that this change of opinion was obtained by corrupt means. Shame [illegible] licentiousness of the press; shame upon the man who will thus assail the memory of the honored dead—and the greater be the shame if the slanderer be the editor of a newspaper called "religious." A cause must be desperate that requires a resort to [illegible] means.

[illegible] suppose, then, that the act of 1814 changed no [illegible] rights. But, if it did, the change was made [illegible] consent of the corporation and on its application. The Vestry, in its corporate capacity, is the [illegible] and legal representative of the corporators. The Vestry have full power to manage and control the affairs of the corporation. It was chosen for that purpose. The corporator as an individual has no power in management. He has surrendered all power to the vestry, and given into its keeping his legal [illegible] the will of that Vestry, expressed under its corporate seal, is conclusive of the will of all whom the Vestry represents. How else can the Legislature deal with the corporation, except through the corporate body acting under its corporate seal? As well might [illegible] in a moneyed corporation question the vote given on his own authorized proxy, as a corporator deny the validity of the act of the Vestry which he had chosen to represent him. All contracts must be made with the corporation, as such, not with the individual members of it. In the dealings of a corporation, corporators are not known individually. They are merged in the body corporate. The very principle of their organization is, that the majority control and regulate its affairs, and the officers chosen are its agents.

In the Bank of Augusta vs. Earle, 13 Peters, 587, Ch. J. Taney says, "whenever a corporation makes a contract, it is the contract of the legal entity—of the artificial being created by its charter; and not the contract of the individual member." In the Lincoln and Kennebec Bank vs. Richardson, 1 Greenleaf Rep., 79, it was held in Maine, that the stockholders of a bank are bound by every act which amounts to an acceptance of the terms of the charter on the part of the directors. See also Willcock on Corporations, 202.

The assent of a corporation may be shown by the acts of its officers or by long acquiescence. (Ang. and Ames on Corp. 4 ed. § 63; U. S. vs. Dandridge, 12 Wheaton R., 70, 71.) Now, in this case, there is no question of the assent of the corporation. The act of 1814 was petitioned for under the corporate seal of the [illegible]. There was the consent of the Legislature and the consent of the corporate body, making a complete [illegible] between them. Having established this proposition, I pass to another point.

A charter is a contract between the Legislature and the [illegible], made by the assent of both parties, and when such charter is granted and accepted, the Legislature has no power to interfere with the vested rights of the corporation, because such interference would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, § 10, which declares that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

This was settled in the case of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheaton R., 518, to which all subsequent decisions have conformed. The law has never since been questioned. The case I have last cited was that of a charter from the British Crown to the Trustees of Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, in 1769, and it was held to be a contract within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution to which I have referred, and that it could not be altered by the Legislature without its consent. It was held also that it was not dissolved by the revolution. The charter of Trinity Church stands on precisely the same footing. It was granted by the British Government, was not dissolved by the Revolution, but was, in fact, recognized and confirmed by this State, (Const. 1777, sec. 36,) and it is not in the power of this Legislature to alter it, in any material respect, except by the consent of the Corporation.

If, then, a material amendment of a charter can only be made by the consent of the Corporation, when such amendment is made as was done in this case by the act of 1814, by the consent of both the Legislature and the Corporation, it is a new or modified contract, and cannot be changed back without the consent of the Corporation. (2 Kent's Com. 316, [illegible]; 2 Burr. [illegible]; [illegible] Term R. [illegible]; 4 Wheat. [illegible].) According to the law settled, (says Mr. Justice [illegible]) at the common law, that the doctrine [illegible] a private corporation [illegible] compel the members to give up their own franchises, or admit new members into the Corporation."

The only exception to these propositions is when a right to "repeal, alter or modify" is reserved in the act of incorporation; and such a clause has been inserted in all the special charters in this State since the decision on the Dartmouth College case, in 1819. (See 2 Kent Com. 7 ed., note b.)

The rule of law I have been discussing, as settled by the Dartmouth College case, is applicable to private not to public or municipal corporations. (4 Wheaton 518.) It will not be denied but that Trinity Church is a private corporation. "Every corporation is private, as distinguished from public, unless the whole interest belongs to the Government, or it is vested with political or municipal power." This is the definition given in Rundle vs. Del. and R. Canal, 1 Wallace C. C. R., 275; see also 2 Kent, 306, 7th edition, note I. I concede, that in regard to public or municipal corporations, such as cities, towns and villages, *the Legislature has full power to repeal or amend, without having made any reservation of power in the* charter, and without the consent of the corporation; but that power does not extend to private corporations, such as colleges, churches, academies, &c.; all these come within the law as adjudged in the Dartmouth College case.

We claim then, that the act of 1814 was a contract between the Legislature and the corporation of Trinity Church, putting at rest a disputed question, and passed on the application of Trinity corporation; and that there is no power in this Legislature to repeal it or to change any material part of it.

Forty-three years have elapsed since the passing of the act of 1814. For thirty two years there was an entire acquiescence on the part of all the members of the Episcopal churches in the City of New-York. This is clearly proved by the testimony of Mr. Verplanck and Dr. Berrian, who speak from actual knowledge, having been present at the vestry elections. During all that long period of time, no such persons offered to vote at the vestry elections of Trinity Church. In 1846, after some such person had applied to vote at such an election, and been refused, certain persons, members of other Episcopal churches, applied to the Legislature to repeal the act of 1814, and the application was reported against by a Committee of the Senate, and refused. Nothing daunted by that, they renewed their application in 1847, and it was unanimously reported against by a very intelligent Committee of the Assembly, consisting of seven members, and the report was unanimously concurred in by the Assembly. A very able and conclusive report was then made against the petition. And then it slept ten years longer, until this movement was initiated, not openly, as before, by memorial, and apprising the whole world of their object, but secretly, slily getting some one to throw in a resolution just at the close of the session, to take testimony in secret—hearsay evidence—evidence based on mere suspicion—much of it given by witnesses who have no personal knowledge of the facts; vague and very erroneous opinions of the law, sworn to by witnesses and made evidence: and a copy of the testimony refused to be given to the officers of Trinity, till it should first have been reported to the Senate and made public to the whole world. It is in such a proceeding, originated and carried on in this manner, that the attempt is again made, despairing of success by other means, to repeal the second section of the act of 1814. If refused here, as I trust it will be, in common honesty, then 10 years more may perhaps elapse before some new scheme shall be devised by these few persevering clergymen and laymen to accomplish their purpose. All these applications have been made by the same persons, and the testimony of Mr. John R. Livingston fully identifies them as the same persons, also, who were the principal witnesses before this committee at its secret sessions in New-York.

The lapse of forty-three years is conclusive against any supposed individual claim of a corporator. It is a lapse of time twice that which is required to bar a claim to real property; seven times that which would bar an action on contract; four times as long as would bar any equity action, and longer than is required even against a claim of real property by the State. Now, after a lapse of near half a century, contrary to all sound principles, an attempt is made to open and renew a controversy long since disposed of, and apparently abandoned.

If the Courts, even in mere temporal matters, regard the statutes of limitation as statutes of repose—as salutary means of terminating strife and contention, how much more reason is there for the presumption afforded by lapse of time, when their just application will secure peace to a large and respectable body of the Christian Church—will save funds consecrated to pious uses from being spent in litigation and strife, and will calm the troubled waters of church controversy.

It was held in the "Winchelsea cases," (4 Burr 1962,) that twenty years unimpeached possession of a corporate franchise should be regarded as conclusive evidence of right. Twenty years was thus adopted as a legal limitation, beyond which, even as to a private corporation, the right should be regarded as established. This rule of the common law, thus declared by Lord Mansfield, has not, I believe, been questioned. If, in the case of a private corporation, the right will be regarded as settled after a lapse of twenty years, can it be supposed that an individual corporator will be permitted to allege a right disposed of and acquiesced in forty-three years before?

In this respect the act of 1784, under which the right to vote is claimed, and the act of 1814, stand on the same footing. Both were amendments of a charter passed by the Legislature, the former with the implied, and the latter with the expressed assent of the corporation. Now, if individual corporators are at liberty to go back to the act of 1814, on the ground that that act cut off their rights, may not the individual communicants of Trinity parish go back with the same right to 1784, and complain that that act infringed upon their rights as corporators, by admitting as voters a new and much more numerous class, viz.: the pew-holders, who before that and under the original charter had no such right?

If an individual may go back forty-three years to assert such a right, it cannot change the question if twenty-eight more years be added. The true answer in both cases undoubtedly is, that in neither case can the individual corporator have any right. The consent given by the corporation—by the officers who represent him—being conclusively against his claim.

But if any persons were deprived of a right by the act of 1814, which we deny, who were they? Certainly they were only the persons then in existence, and then members of other Episcopal churches in New-York, and only that portion of those who did not assent to the action of the Legislature. Their number must have been very small at that time; the churches generally approved of the application, and some of them joined in it. No such persons have ever appeared here and asked to regain a lost right. I doubt if any of them are in existence. A person who was of age in 1812 must be an old man now; and in the changes by removal and otherwise constantly taking place in the City of New-York, the chances of one such person still remaining there are very small.

The movers of this prosecution are new men, they belong to a later class; some of them have been residents of the City of New-York but a short time; they are men, also, who never could have any interest prior to the act of 1814; and there is no pretence, certainly no proof, that they were affected by its provisions. It is plain, I think, that no one has a right to complain, unless it is a party himself aggrieved; and I think it is equally plain that, as to all others, all having no rights when an act was passed, the act can never be questioned.

Two or three of the clergymen who are agitating this matter most pertinaciously—who were witnesses before the Committee at its *ex parte* and secret session in the City of New-York—most of whom are proved to have been heretofore applicants to the Legislature on this subject, and who, I am told, were most zealously conspicuous at the meeting held in the City of New-York a few evenings ago, are now in charge of churches which have been endowed most liberally from the means of Trinity Church—churches which released long ago all further claims upon its bounty, and one of which at least, and I think more, cooperated with Trinity Church in the application upon which the act of 1814 was passed.* I have before me a letter addressed, on the 19th April, 1812, by the rector, wardens and vestry of St. Mark's Church, to the vestry of Trinity Church, from which I make the following extract: "We have learned with regret that some of our Episcopal brethren assert the claim of a general right in all the Episcopal Churches in this island to vote at your elections for church wardens and vestrymen. Whatever color may be given to this claim by any ambiguous word to be found in your charter, we sincerely take pleasure in declaring, that the congregation of St. Marks, which we represent, have no desire to assert the claim, and that we will at any time hereafter cheerfully unite with your respectable body in an application to the Legislature, if the measure shall be thought expedient, to explain the charter and confine the right of voting to the congregations of the churches under your immediate government." Justly may we exclaim, "*Heu pietas—heu prisca fides!*"

I have shown that to authorise members of the Episcopal Church corporations, not members of the congregation of Trinity Church or its chapels, to vote for the officers of Trinity Church, would be subversive of the letter and spirit of the act "regulating Religious societies," and would render members of other distinct corporations members of two distinct religious corporations at the same time, would deprive the congregation of Trinity Church of the power of choosing their own rector and officers, and of managing their own internal affairs, and would subject them to the government of an overpowering multitude, strangers to the congregation and interests of Trinity Church. Why, gentlemen of the committee, if it were practicable to change this law and do this great wrong, to break in upon the established usages of the church and say all may come in and vote here, the multitude that would assemble, numbered by thousands, would rush to the Easter elections of Trinity Church, each in the eager hope of securing the choice of a vestry, who would give the larger portion to the particular church to which he belonged—fifty different and conflicting interests, representing that number of churches, would struggle for the mastery. It would be strange indeed if disgraceful scenes of discord and strife, and perhaps of violence, were not the fruits of such an organization. Such would, I think, be the inevitable and melancholy results of the mistaken efforts of those who ought to have been engaged in preaching "peace on earth and good will to man," instead of calling out and encouraging the worst passions of our nature.

I trust, neither this Committee nor the honorable body which it represents, will lend its sanction to a scheme so mischievous. But it will fall far short of its duty and subject itself to just criticism hereafter, if it fails to meet this question firmly, if it neglects to rebuke, in a conservative spirit, and in sincere terms, the agitators who, mistaking their duty, have urged on this nefarious scheme of wrong and plunder.

Do not understand me, gentlemen, as speaking disrespectfully of these men as individuals; many of them are gentlemen of the highest respectability, and of great moral worth, and I doubt not they are "all, all honorable men." I believe if they could look at this question with its train of consequences, from a different and more disinterested point of view, they would be quite surprised at the new aspect it would assume.

Mr. Chairman, I have been aware of some of the extraordinary measures which have been resorted to for the purpose of prejudicing the public mind in advance on the question involved in this investigation, but I had not been informed of the slanders which had been circulated out of doors for the same purpose, till I learned it during the examination. Mr. Verplanck was asked by a member of this Committee on request, (but by whom the request was made we *were not informed*,) whether Trinity Church has recently had any persons employed as counsel or otherwise, now belonging or attached to the judicial, executive, or legislative department of the State Government. He answered promptly and unqualifiedly, that no such person had been employed, and that from his position on committees of a legal and executive character, he must have known it if any such person had been employed, now or for some time past. Sir, I was greatly obliged to the Committee for putting such a question, and enabling us to put down conclusively and forever the slanders referred to. Such dishonorable means, when exposed, cannot fail to recoil upon those who employ them. I will not, Sir, retaliate. But we are not to forget that those who are urging on this prosecution are generally men of large wealth and great influence. They have the means of exerting undue influence, even more ample than Trinity Corporation itself. They have already succeeded in enlisting in their interests men of prominent political rank, newspapers of influence, and men whom I meet in almost every part of the Capitol, watching the progress and caring for the result of this investigation. One of these prosecutors is at the head of a large business corporation, scattering its loans on *mortgage* in every part of the State. While we challenge for ourselves and all our acts the severest scrutiny, we shall, if occasion calls for it, demand that others be subjected to the same test. Trinity Church will resort to none except the ordinary and legitimate means of defence, but she will rely implicitly upon her own integrity, upon the laws of the country, and the conservative spirit in which they should be administered, to protect her from being wronged.

The third section of the act of 1814, which authorises Trinity Church to make grants of land to other religious corporations, has been made the subject of criticism. Under our general statute for the incorporation of religious societies, no religious corporation could sell in fee any real estate without an order of the Chancellor (3 Kent's Com., 7th ed.) The enactment of the section in question was certainly a great convenience even if it was not indispensably necessary, under an ancient rule of the common law.

The sixth section of the act of 1814 provides that when a church shall have exhibited the account and inventory as specified in the ninth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Incorporation of Religious Societies," it shall not be necessary for such church again to exhibit an account and inventory, unless such church shall have acquired lands within this State subsequent to the exhibition of such account or inventory.

Trinity Church had exhibited such account and inventory, and has since doing so acquired no additional lands in this State. It is clear, therefore, that the Senate had no right to call for the returns which had led to this investigation. The Senate certainly could not, by resolution, overrule a valid and binding act of the Legislature, and Trinity Church had a perfect right to decline to answer and could not justly be censured for doing so. But she has not declined to answer; entertaining a profound respect for the Senate and an abiding confidence in its justice, Trinity Church has answered fully.

The attempt which has been made to criticise her report, as not having complied technically with every requirement of the resolutions of the Senate, is equally unworthy and unavailing. Trinity Church was not called upon to state her opinion of the value of each lot; but she was asked what was "the estimated value of each lot," and she answered fully and fairly. The value of the lots had then been recently estimated by the sworn assessors of the City, and nothing could be fairer than to return this estimate, stating expressly, as she did, by whom it was made. The value was a matter about which persons might well differ in opinion; it was a matter about which two of the gentlemen employed by the prosecutors here to appraise the lots, did, in fact, differ among themselves over $670,000. Mr. Verplanck's testimony shows that no other return of the "estimated value" could have been made than that which was made. If the vestry had attempted to appraise it themselves, perhaps no two of the twenty-two members would have agreed in opinion. It is undoubtedly true, that a large portion of these lots are constantly rising in value, and are now more valuable than when appraised by the assessors. But all this is liable to change, and Mr. Verplanck informs us that in some parts of the City of New-York, and particularly about and near Hanover-square, real property has depreciated nearly one half within a few years. The same vicissitudes may occur to the property of Trinity Church, when the tide of business, always fluctuating, shall move in the direction of some other part of the City.

While on this subject, Mr. Chairman, let me call your attention to the error of calculation in your *ex parte* report, testified to by Mr. Skidmore, by which you erroneously add more than $1,400,000 to the value of the property of Trinity Church. While you have increased largely the estimate of valuation of the whole property, you have deducted for the leases upon the former valuation. It should not be forgotten that the present value of eleven and a quarter years' interest in real estate, at 6 per cent., is equal to about two thirds of the whole value of the property.

But, I ask, what has all this evidence to do with the question of the repeal of the act of 1814? Can that question be at all affected by the wisdom of the policy of Trinity Church, or the amount of her grants, or the objects to which grants have been made? May not Trinity Church do what she will with her own? Certainly, neither the State nor an individual has the power to question that right, or to despoil her of a dollar of her property, because the policy which has governed her may be deemed unwise.

But Trinity shrinks from no investigation. She has gone into it fully and openly—not in secret. Her defence does not rest upon hearsay, like the charges, but upon positive proof. She calls the members of her vestry—those who must know best; who alone could know the representations made by each applicant for her bounty, and disprove, by the most conclusive evidence, every insinuation of partiality and partisanship. It is proved beyond controversy, that no grant was ever made or denied with reference to the "High Church" or "Low Church" predilections of the applicants. Trinity Church has shown the extent of her bounties, and the too liberal devotion of her means to purposes of religion, education and charity. While Trinity Church has aided all but two of the fifty Churches in the City of New-York, there are more than two hundred Churches scattered over this great State that have been relieved and fostered by her. She is indeed the *Alma Mater* of them all. Though the property belong to Trinity alone, and she is a trustee in no legal sense, she has been able, under Providence, to accomplish more good than has ever been done by any other private corporation on this side of the Atlantic, and probably in the world; and if not despoiled of her means by the cupidity which corporate wealth is apt to incite, she will go on in her high mission with increased ability and usefulness.

With a present income of less than $100,000 per annum, Trinity Church expends the whole and more in doing good—not in extravagant salaries to her ministers—no, Sir; the proof shows that the clergy of Trinity do not receive but about one-half of the salary that is paid by other churches to some of her Reverend persecutors. And yet these faithful ministers of Trinity may safely challenge comparison with any others in the world in the extent and value of their labors. While the wealthy citizens have moved up town, the poor have been left, scattered through the lower part of the City. With these poor are Trinity and her chapels filled, and among them are the faithful ministers of Trinity laboring for good. They give them instruction and advice; they pray with them; they baptise their children and bury their dead. Where else on earth can you find a body of men whose duties are more faithfully or more successfully discharged?

Mr. Chairman, if her wealth is to be divided, it will, of course, aid the other churches in the City of New-York, your own among the rest—but she becomes at once powerless to do good beyond the limits of the City; not another dollar could ever afterwards be given to the country churches. Divided among fifty churches in the City, there would be no more property for each than it would desire for its own purposes. The fable would then be realized of cutting down the tree to enjoy the fruit.

Those who serve in the vestry of Trinity to dispense this charity are men of the highest standing in the community in which they live. For 160 years the affairs of Trinity Church have been administered by a long line of eminent men with integrity and liberality. The purity of their motives has never been questioned, it is conceded, even in your *ex parte* report, founded on suspicion and hearsay evidence. I am told that Mr. Jay, an opponent of the views and policy of Trinity Church, admitted, in a pamphlet published last year, that no great trust was ever administered for so long a time with such unsullied purity. Assailed though the church has been at different times by rapacious claimants, it has manfully resisted them, and faithfully protected the fund, till by the increase of the City it has become a large estate.

Mr. Chairman, has not such a party when accused a claim not only upon your justice and forbearance, but on your respect? Does not the community owe it its thanks for all the good which it has accomplished?

Gentlemen, the case is now before you. The evidence is to be printed. Thank God, there is a spirit abroad that demands it, and that will secure for it an impartial consideration. We are ready to abide by the result. The verdict that the public shall render cannot fail to be a triumph to those men who, with no interested motives, and with no desire except to accomplish the greatest practicable amount of good, have given their time and their services gratuitously in the vestry of Trinity Church for the benefit of mankind.

*St. George, St. Mark and Grace Church have all shared liberally in the bounty of Trinity Church.

A petition to the Executive of Canada to remit the sentence of death in the case of the boy murderer, McGarrie, is in course of signature in the county of Wellington.

The annual meeting of the Bible Revision Association will be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 1st and 2d of May.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM TO THE PROCEEDS OF A SLAVER CAPTURED IN 1848 UNDER THE ACT OF MAY 10, 1800.

O. H. Berryman vs. the United States.—(Original upon petition and proofs.)—Statement of facts, &c. On Jan. 24, 1848, the claimant then commanding the United States schooner *Onkahye*, captured the barque *Laurens*, with over $18,000 on board in specie, alleged to be then engaged in the slave trade, contrary to the laws of the United States. She was brought into the port of New-York and there libeled by the District Attorney for this cause. On July 8, 1849, a decree of forfeiture was obtained. By the act of May 10, 1800, Sec. 4, (2 Stat. at large, 70,) any vessel employed in the slave trade may be seized by any of the commissioned vessels of the United States, and together with her tackle, &c., and the *goods and effects other than slaves found on board,* "shall be forfeited, and may be proceeded against in any of the district or circuit courts, and shall be condemned for the use of the officers and crew making the seizure, and be divided in the proportion directed in the case of prize." The act of April 23, 1800, Sec. 6, (2 Stat. at large, 53) provides how *prize* shall be divided. When the capture is of equal or superior force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, it shall "be the sole property of the captors," but when of inferior force, "shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men making the capture." By section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1849, (9 Stat. at large, 378,) it is provided that all prize money, arising from captures by United States vessels, received by the Marshal, who makes sale of such prizes, shall within sixty days after the sale be deposited, less charges, &c., in the treasury of the United States, and "such parts thereof as may belong to the officers and crews of the vessels of the navy shall be paid to them under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy."

On Jan. 8, 1851, Williams and others, of the crew of the *Onkahye*, praying for a decree of distribution, Smith Barker, Esq., was appointed, by the Court, Commissioner to ascertain the amount subject to distribution, &c. On May 16, 1851, he reported that the proceeds of the prize should be equally divided between the United States and the captors, as the *Laurens* was of force inferior to the capturing vessel; that so far as their (the captors') rights and interests were concerned, the fund should, of course, (including $18,999 in specie which the Marshal had failed to pay into the Treasury, but converted to his own use,) be considered as in the Treasury of the United States; that he, the Commissioner, regarded "the fund as subject to distribution in precisely the manner, as though the attorney of the libelants had enforced a compliance by the Marshal, with the rule of this Court, in the month of March, 1848, and that money was now in the registry of this Court;" and that the sum subject to distribution was $20,664 69. The report of Mr. Barker was duly confirmed by decree of the District Court, May 16, 1851.

The defalcation of the Marshal (Moore) was set up on the part of the Government, as a defence to the claim. While that matter was in litigation the Secretary of the Navy declined the payment of the money without an appropriation by Congress. Only $4,720 07, realized by the sale of the *Laurens*, made by Talmadge, the successor of Moore, was ever paid into Court.

By the Court—GILCHRIST, C. J.—*Held:* The object of sec. 3 of the Act of March 3, 1849, (9 Stat., 378,) was to provide that the Marshal who should make sale of the prize should deposit the net proceeds, after paying all charges, in the Treasury. 2. The decree of the District Court is conclusive, being unreversed, as to all matters within the jurisdiction of that Court. 3. It was within the jurisdiction of the District Court to adjudge that the bark *Laurens* was lawful prize, and to condemn her as such; and to adjudge, as the question came properly before the Court, that the proceeds of the prize were, in law, in the Treasury of the United States, and were subject to distribution. 4. Also, it was competent for the Court to determine that a sum of $1,000, paid to the counsel, was properly charged upon the fund. 5. It was not within the jurisdiction of the District Court to decree a distribution of the proceeds of the prize, if it was intended to include anything beyond the money in the registry, as sec. 3 of the act of March 3, 1849, expressly provides that such part of the proceeds as may belong to the officers and crew of the vessels of the navy, "shall be paid to them under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy." 6. That act of March 3, 1849, was in force at the time the decree in the District Court was made, and as by it the money is to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the provision excludes the idea that it is to be paid according to the decree of the District Court. 7. By the act of May 10, 1800, the whole property of the prize subject to distribution belonged to the captors, to be divided among them in the proportion directed in the case of prize, as pointed out by section 6 of the act of April 23, 1800. 8. Whether that sum is comprehended in the decree of the District Court or not, the same result must follow. If it was not included in the decree, then the money remains in the Treasury, and is subject to distribution according to law. 9. The decree being so far final, it necessarily follows that the money is in the Treasury, for it has been so adjudged, and all parties are concluded by that judgment. 10. The judgment cannot be regarded as conclusive when it makes for the United States, and not conclusive where it makes against them. 11. The claimant here, and the persons whom he represents, are entitled by law to recover of the United States the sum of $20,664 69, to be divided among them in the proportion directed in the case of prize.—*Abstract of Opinion.*

Bill reported accordingly. (Blackford, J. dissented.)

CLAIM FOR CANNON, SHOT AND SHELL FURNISHED THE UNITED STATES IN 1776 AND 1780—"FINAL SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATES"—UNITED STATES STATUTES OF LIMITATION.

Carson, Administrator of Grubb vs. The United States.—On demurrer.—The following are the facts: On April 13, 1776, Curtis Grubb, of Pennsylvania, made a contract with Stephen Hopkins and others, a Committee of Congress, for making certain cannon. On August 3, 1780, Curtis and Peter Grubb made a contract with Daniel Jay, the Agent of the Board of War of the United States, for casting a quantity of shot and shell. The Messrs. Grubb made and delivered large quantities of shot and shell under their agreements, and upon a settlement of their accounts received what was called a "final settlement certificate," numbered 265, and dated January 5, 1784, for $4,180 58, with interest from January 1, 1782. The Messrs. Grubb are both dead, and the records of the Treasury show that this certificate is still outstanding and unpaid.

Is the claim barred by an omission to present it within the time specified by the various acts of Congress in the nature of Statutes of Limitation pertaining to this subject?

Those statutes are: 1. Act of Feb. 12, 1793, 1 Stat. at large, 301, Sec. 1, bars all claims upon the United States, "for services or supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done," previous to March 4, 1789, "whether founded upon certificates or other written documents, from public officers or otherwise," not presented at the Treasury before May 1, 1794. A proviso, however, excepts certificates of final settlement, &c. 2. Act of April 21, 1794, 1 Stat. at large, 368, has no application here. 3. Act of March 3, 1795, 1 Stat. at large, 437, provides that final settlement certificates shall, before Jan. 1, 1797, be presented at the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, for the purpose of being exchanged for other certificates of equivalent value and tenor, or, at the option of the holders, to be registered at said office and returned; such certificates, if not so presented, to be forever barred. 4. Act of June 12, 1798, suspended the operation of said act of 1795 for one year, so far as related to final settlement certificates, &c. 5. Act of April 18, 1818, suspended the operation of said acts of 1795 and 1798 for two years. 6. Act of May 7, 1822, suspended them for two years further. 7. Act of July 11, 1832, revived said act of May 7, 1822, for four years, and until July 4, 1837.

It was not alleged that the certificate in question, No. 265, was presented at the Treasury, as required by said act of March 3, 1795. It was contended, on the argument, by the claimant, that *this* certificate is a transcript from the Treasury records and is there a registered debt as appears by the books of the Treasury, and that nothing which is on those books is barred by any of the acts.

Held by the Court—SCARBURGH, J.—The claimant, on the facts presented, has no cause of action against the United States. *Held:* A "final settlement certificate" not presented at the Treasury, as required by act of March 3, 1795, and the acts extending it, is precluded from settlement and allowance. *Held:* There is no statute which bars the certificates issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, commonly called "Registered Certificates." *Held:* The certificate might have been converted into a registered certificate or debt by virtue of the act of March 3, 1795, sec. 14. As it was not presented at the office of the Auditor of the Treasury to be registered, it retains its character as a final settlement certificate, and is not a part of the registered debt. *Held:* The certificate is not evidence of a debt against the United States. (Abstract of opinion.)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—April 2.
Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM AND ECKEL TAKEN TO THE OYER AND TERMINER.

Yesterday the counsel for Mrs. Cunningham made a motion to have the place of trial taken from the Court of General Sessions into the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Clinton first read the following petition:

In the matter of the application of Emma Augusta Burdell to remove an indictment for alleged murder pending against her from the Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New-York, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for said City and County.

To Hon. Henry E. Davies, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

The petition of Emma Augusta Burdell, of the City of New-York, respectfully showeth:

That on the 21st day of February last, your petitioner, under the name of Emma Augusta Cunningham, was indicted in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, for the alleged murder of one Harvey Burdell, on or about the 30th day of January last.

That the said indictment was found and filed in the said Court on or about the said first mentioned day; that your petitioner has not, as yet, been arraigned thereon, nor pleaded thereto; and that she is now confined in the City Prison of the City of New-York, awaiting trial thereon; and that no proceedings have been had thereon. That the said murder is, (as your petitioner believes,) charged to have been committed at the house No. 31 Bond-street, in the City of New-York; that your petitioner is entirely innocent of the charge contained in the said indictment.

And your petitioner further shows, that as she is advised by her counsel, Henry L. Clinton, Gilbert Dean, [illegible], and believes to be true, that [illegible] questions of law as well as fact will arise upon the trial of said indictment, that she is advised by her said counsel that it is eminently proper that said indictment should be tried in the highest Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in this City and County, and that her interests require that the prosecution of the said indictment should be removed from the said Court of General Sessions, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the City and county of New-York.

And your petitioner further shows, that this application is made in good faith, without any desire or intent to obstruct or impede the due course of justice, and under the advice of your petitioner's said counsel, to whom your petitioner has fully and fairly stated *the facts of the case, as far as she knows or has been able to learn, and to whom she has committed all her rights.*

And your petitioner further shows that the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for said City and County, (as your petitioner is informed and believes,) sits on the first Monday of April next, which is the day of sitting also of the said Court of General Sessions, and that the removal of the said indictment now asked for, cannot, as she is advised and believes, produce any injurious delay, or in any way tend to prevent a due prosecution of the said indictment.

Whereupon your petitioner prays your Honor to grant an order removing the said indictment from the said Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and granting such further or other relief as to your honor may seem meet.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

State of New-York—City and County of New-York, ss.—Emma Augusta Burdell, the petitioner above named, being duly sworn, saith, that she has heard, read the foregoing petition, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of her own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated upon her information and belief, and that as to those matters she believes it to be true.

EMMA A. BURDELL.

Sworn before me April 1, Wm. H. Dusenberry, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Clinton referred the Court to 2 R. S. 731 and 732, where it was provided that any person indicted, may apply to certain officers for the removal of the trial to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and provides the form and manner of the application. He considered the order contained in the statute imperative on the officer before whom the application was made, unless it were shown, either that the application was not made in due season, or it should, to the Judge, seem manifestly inexpedient, by reason of its preventing a speedy and fair trial. The counsel referred to 3 Barb. 144, where it was held that the officer was *required* to grant the motion, unless for the reasons above stated. As both Courts sit at the same time there need be no delay in the trial, and it was admitted that this motion was made in due season.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, stated that, as far as the District Attorney personally was concerned, it made no difference in which court the case was tried; but he objected on other grounds. He thought that the removal was in the discretion of his Honor, who, if he thought it inexpedient, was not bound to issue the order. The only ground of expediency set forth in the petition was, that important questions of law, as well as of fact, were to be adjudicated upon. In answer to this, he stated that the statutes gave the Court of Sessions the same power in questions of law and fact as are possessed by the Oyer and Terminer.

The change would cause great delay, as a very large panel of jurors would have to be drawn. The Court would have no other case to try except that of Mr. Eckel, (if he were to be allowed to be tried there,) and therefore the Court, after meeting, would have to adjourn and discharge the jurors until the third Monday, involving much trouble which might be saved by having the case tried in the Court of Sessions.

His Honor remarked that he thought he had no discretion in the matter, but he should be pleased if the District-Attorney could prove that he had, for he should like to be relieved from bringing the case into that Court. [Judge DAVIES will hold the Oyer and Terminer.]

Ex-Judge Dean stated that it was not even necessary to notify the District-Attorney of this motion, but they had done so out of courtesy, and because they had had enough of *ex parte* proceedings. He stated that the London *Times* had called this the most extraordinary murder ever committed—and how would it look to have it said that the case was tried in the Court of Sessions? [Laughter, and, from an Ex-Attorney-General—"So you've got a little pride about it?"] Mr. Dean had pride enough to wish it tried in the Court of highest jurisdiction, in order that the lady might not only be acquitted, but triumphantly vindicated.

Mr. Sedgwick said the usual practice in such applications, was to make no opposition to their removal; but in this case it would occasion much inconvenience to have the change effected.

The Court decided that he was obliged to grant the motion, which he did, and gave the following order.

ORDER.

Title of Suit, &c.—Upon reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Emma Augusta Burdell, indicted as Emma Augusta Cunningham, and hearing Henry L. Clinton and Gilbert Dean for the petition and John Sedgwick for the people. On motion of H. L. Clinton for the petitioner, it is hereby ordered and directed, that the indictment found against the petitioner for the alleged murder of Harvey Burdell in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1857, be, and the same hereby is, removed from said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, &c., to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c., and that the defendant in the said indictment be tried at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held in the said City and County of New-York.

(Signed) HENRY E. DAVIES.

Dated New-York, April 2, 1857.

Mr. Graham for Mr. Eckel made a similar motion, on like grounds, which was granted and a like order entered.

DECISIONS.

THE ATLAS INSURANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

John Berry, receiver of the Atlas Insurance Company, vs. Joseph W. Yates et al.—This action is brought by the plaintiff as receiver, to recover one-half of an alleged subscription of the defendants to the capital stock of the Atlas Insurance Company. That subscription bears date Nov. 6, 1855, and was for $1,000, payable in six and twelve months, less five per cent. This suit is brought to recover the sum of $475, due thereon May 11, 1856.

The complaint states the nature of the Atlas Insurance Company, it being on the mutual plan. The plaintiff was appointed receiver shortly after the Company became insolvent.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Trustees circulated a subscription paper for signatures, which was worded as follows: "We, the subscribers hereto, agree to give to the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company our notes in advance of premiums of insurance, at six and twelve months, in equal amounts, for the sum set opposite our names respectively, it being understood that in consideration thereof the subscribers are to be allowed by the Company, at the maturity of their notes, five per cent. on the amount thereof. This subscription is towards the $800,000 subscription authorised by a resolution of the Board of Trustees of this date, and is not to be binding until the sum of $800,000 is subscribed. New-York, Nov. 6, 1855."

The defendants subscribed the sum of $1,000, and the plaintiff claims that the $800,000 specified to be raised were subscribed in accordance with the terms of the subscription. He claims that the defendants had not given their note, as in accordance with the subscription, and that there was, on the 11th May 1856, the sum of $475 due, which is still unpaid.

The defendants deny that the $800,000 was raised, and claim that many of the subscribers were merely nominal.

His Honor rendered a very elaborate opinion, from which we give the concluding paragraphs.

DAVIES, Justice.—The term of the subscription and the testimony conclusively establish the position that the subscriptions of the defendants were not to be binding unless the sum of $800,000 was actually subscribed. It was incumbent on the plaintiff, as essential to his right to recover, to establish the fulfillment of the condition precedent, that this sum had been subscribed; and for this purpose he produced and proved the subscription book.

"I am therefore constrained to hold, in any aspect in which I have regarded this case, that the condition precedent, which the parties agreed to and reduced to writing, and which was made part of the agreement upon which the defendants are now sued, viz.: that the same was 'not to be binding until the sum of $800,000 is subscribed,' has not been fulfilled, and that consequently no legal liability has been created against the defendants by signing the same. Judgment for defendants."

Smith vs. Cronk.—Motion to strike out answer denied without costs.

Chamberlain vs. Townsend.—The bail in this case does not comply with the practice of this Court.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.
Before Judge Daly.

James Kathman vs. Philip Schuchman.—Attachment ordered.

Christian F. Pfeiffer et al. vs. Abraham Sym.—Referred to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq.

Alexander Ferguson vs. Edward Burke.—Judgment for plaintiff for $[illegible].

In the matter of the petition of Henry B. David.—Petition denied.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge McCarthy.

TROUBLES IN THE SIXTH WARD—SUIT AGAINST THE POLICE—EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

Herman Mann vs. Edward Sherlock.—This was an action for trespass and assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by the defendant, a policeman of the Sixth Ward, who was defended in this case by the Assistant Corporation Counsel. It seemed that defendant came to plaintiff's house, last month, for the purpose of arresting one Ann Dolan, who lived with the plaintiff. She and the plaintiff demanded to see the warrant, and, on the defendant's refusing to show it, the plaintiff prevented the arrest. The defendant then went for assistance, and on his return the plaintiff called in some of his friends, and again prevented the arrest. Finally, however, the whole party were overpowered, and escorted to the Station-house. The plaintiff now sued for the trespass on his premises and the assault on himself. For the defence it was alleged that Sherlock had a warrant, but had no need of showing it; that Ann Dolan was a street-walker, and had been on the Island. She was asked, while on the stand, if this was so, but refused to answer. For a further defence it was alleged that the plaintiff had no right to resist or obstruct an officer in any case. The Court gave judgment for the plaintiff for six cents damages, which does not carry costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 2, 1857—[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible] Pearls, $7 37½@$7 43¾; Pots, $7 [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 1, 1857—6 P. M.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $35@$40 ℔ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, $[illegible] ℔ ton.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 29½c.@30c. ℔ ℔.

BOOTS & SHOES—The supply is not very heavy, but is now in excess of the requirements of [illegible], and affects prices rather injuriously. We cannot, however, materially alter our previous quotations.

BRICKS—North River Hard are in moderate supply and good request at $6 75@$7 per [illegible].

BREAD—Navy, 3½@3¾c.; Pilot, 5c.; and Crackers, 5c.@6c. ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—Are moderately sought after at our quotations; Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., [illegible]; Stearic, 21c.@22c.; Adamantine, 24c.@26c.; Mould Tallow, 13c.@15c. ℔ ℔.

COAL—Foreign is inactive and nominal. Anthracite is in request, and is firm. Liverpool Orrel, $[illegible]@$7 [illegible]; Pictou, &c., $6 75@$[illegible] ℔ chaldron; and Anthracite, $5@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

COCOA—St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c. ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—The demand is rather limited and prices very languid. Java, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@[illegible]; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11½c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11½c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Is rather quiet, but generally firm. New Sheeting, 34c.; Old do., 30½c.@[illegible]; [illegible] 28c.; American Ingot, 29c.@29½c.; [illegible] Bolts, 29c.; Brazier's, 35c. ℔ ℔.

CORDAGE—American-made Manila, 11c.@11½c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 13½c.@14c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in lively request at very full and buoyant prices. Middling Uplands 14¼c.@14½c.; do. Gulfs 14¾c.@[illegible], and other kinds at proportionate rates ℔ ℔.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 50c.@53c. ℔ ℔.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $2 [illegible] ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is rather steady for State and Western Flour, with less of a desirable quality offering, while the inquiry is pretty brisk, more for home use than for export. The sales reported since our last embrace about [illegible] lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	[illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian is still less abundant, and is in [illegible] demand. Superfine to extra is worth $[illegible] ℔ bbl. 1,230 bbls. were disposed of within the [illegible]. Southern continues in fair demand, at [illegible] rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,500 bbls. low Mixed to choice [illegible] at $6 10@$[illegible] 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is [illegible] yet steady, at $3 40@$4 50 for Fine to [illegible] ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 15@$3 20 for Jersey, and $[illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 25 in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is [illegible] mainly for lots to be left in the Bonded Warehouse until the revised tariff shall take effect. Prices are firm and buoyant.

FRUIT—The market is generally quiet, yet steady. Stocks limited. Layer Raisins, $3 12½; Bunch do., $4 [illegible] ℔ whole box; proportionate rates for small packages; Sardines, 50c.@60c. ℔ box, [illegible]; Zante Currants, 17c.; Leghorn Citron, 18c.; Shelled Almonds, 27c.@30c.; Hard-shell Almonds, [illegible]; Soft-shell Almonds, 16c.@18c.; Figs, [illegible]; Filberts, 7c.@7½c.; Brazil Nuts, 5c.; Walnuts, [illegible] ℔ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, but at prices too low to satisfy factors. Hence the limited business reported—including small lots of White, [illegible] very good Southern, at $1 56 ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is now held at 80c.@[illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley is worth $1 60@$1 75, for [illegible] prime, in lots, ℔ bushel, being very scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is rare and quoted up to $1 [illegible]@$2 ℔ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are heavy, at 54c.@55c. for Western; 53c.@56c. for State; 51c.@53c. for Jersey, and 49c.@51c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at full prices. We have heard of sales of about 53,000 bushels at 69c.@70c. for old Western mixed, in store; 66c.@68c. for mixed Southern; 67c.@74c. for new and old yellow; and 69c.@75c. for new and old white, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Calcutta, 12½c.@[illegible] ℔ yard.

HAIR—South American Mixed, 24c.@27c. ℔ ℔.

HAY—About 800 bales River were sold at 75c.@[illegible] 80c. for shipment, and 85c.@95c. for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are rather more freely offered and are in but moderate demand at our quotations. Prime Buenos Ayres, 36½c.@37c.; Rio Grande, 36c.; Orinoco, 33½c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 31½c.@33c.; Porto Cabello, 30c.@30½c. for booked, and 29c. for open; African, 28c.; Dry Western, 27c.@27½c.; do. Southern, 22½c.@23c.; and City Slaughter, 11½c.@13½c. ℔ ℔. Stock, 45,794, against 38,200 same date last year.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 35 bales at 8c.@12½c. for ordinary to choice, ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—The demand is good; prices favor sellers. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; Porto Rico, [illegible]@[illegible]; Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@56c.; and Clayed Cuba, [illegible]c.@46c. ℔ gallon. Stock, 3,275 bbls. New-Orleans, 4,796 hhds. Cuba, and 495 hhds. Porto Rico, together [illegible],275 bbls. and 5,291 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of about 530 bbls., in lots, at $22 60@$22 75 for good Mess, and $18 50@$18 [illegible] for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy, at 10¼c.@11¼c. for Hams; and 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is quiet, but firm, at 10½c.@12c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in good request at full prices. The transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14½c., and 375 kegs last evening, at 15c.@15¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $13 75@$14 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess; and $17@$[illegible] 25 for extra Chicago do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef readily brings $[illegible]@$[illegible] 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 18c.@[illegible] for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in very light supply and good request, at 12c.@14c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—There were 170 tcs. disposed of at $4 [illegible]@$5 12½ ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock, 6,819 tcs., against 12,040 tcs. same date last year.

SUGARS—Continue active and buoyant—sales having transpired since our last of about 1,650 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 8¾c.@[illegible], and [illegible] boxes Havana at from 10¼c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—About 16,000 ℔s. prime were purchased at 11½c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There have been 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were reported somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ ℔; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Rosin, [illegible]@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@[illegible] ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Aldermen, appointed on the subject of inquiring into and to report in the expediency of removing the landings of the various steamers plying in the North River and Sound to a suitable place at or above the foot of Grand-st., will meet to consider said subject on Friday, April 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 City Hall.
J. A. STEERS,
M. L. HARRIS,
E. S. McCONNELL, } Special Committee.
A. CORWIN,
J. GRIFFITHS.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Board of Aldermen to whom was referred a resolution [illegible] by taking of a portion of [illegible] to the Battery, will meet on FRIDAY [illegible], April 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. Stage owners and other parties interested will be heard in the matter.
ORISON BLUNT,
BARTHOLOMEW HEALY,
WILLIAM WILSON,
WILLIAM McCONKEY,
JAMES OWENS,
Special Committee on Ordinances.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at Kerns' XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock, to receive tickets for the Concert to take place the 14th inst. for the benefit of our funeral fund, to enable us to bury our brother soldiers that have no means. Let every member be present on this occasion; let not their gray hairs go down with sorrow to the grave. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Organized [illegible], 1826. Incorporated December, 1850.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at Head-quarters, [illegible] House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, the 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of
WM. E. CHAMBERS, President.
A. W. JONES, Colonel.
WM. CORNELL, Adjutant.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA.—The first regular meeting of [illegible] Lodge No. [illegible] will convene at their Lodge Room at 8 P. M. of FRIDAY, April 3. Brethren are respectfully requested to be punctual in attendance, as business of vital importance will be presented for consideration. 'Tis Well.

PERSONAL.

IDA WILL FIND A LETTER IN THE Union-square Post-Office to-day, by 12 o'clock.
SHANNON.

HOUSEKEEPERS ARE INFORMED THAT they can find 4-4 long cloths at 9 cents per yard, [illegible] Wamsutta muslin, the best shooting muslin in the country at 11½ cents, and 10-4 Utica sheeting at 25 cents per yard, and other domestic goods in proportion, at the store No. 707 Broadway, below 4th-st. N. B.—All goods to be sold before the 1st of April next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN INTERESTING BOY ALOFT.

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II.
GIESELER'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. A Text Book of Church History. By Dr. John C. L. Gieseler. Translated from the Fourth Revised German Edition. By Samuel Davidson, LL.D., and Rev. John Wilkinson. Edited by Henry B. Smith, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York. Vols. I. and II. 8vo, sheep, extra, $4 50.

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LACE and other CURTAINS very cheap.
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White Toilet Sets.....	2 50	4 50
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Silver-plated Tea Sets, 5 pieces.....	40 00	60 00
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Silver-plated Tea Kettles.....	11 00	16 00

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DECORATIVE PAPERS,
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GREAT CLOSING SALE:
1,000 Alboni Plaids, in dresses, $2 75 each, worth $5.
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All the above goods are REDUCED 40 PER CENT from the Market Prices,
in order to effect the sale of the
WHOLE STOCK BEFORE MAY 1.
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The consumers and purchasers of this article are requested to examine the inside of the left hand glove for the signature,
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which each pair contains,
TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM PURCHASING an inferior article through the representations of some parties professing to sell
BAJOU GLOVES.

AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
SILK, GRENADINE, BAREGE,
MOUSLIN-DE-CHINE, ORGANDY ROBES,
will be offered on MONDAY, March 30, at a reduction of previous reduced prices, to close business.
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Have just opened the best assortment of
RICH FASHIONABLE SILKS
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LECTURES.

CAPTAIN DE RIVIER'S SECOND LECture at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on the WAR IN THE CRIMEA, which was unavoidably postponed on Wednesday evening, will positively take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 6. This Lecture will be a continuation of the first, and will comprise a full description of the fall of Sebastopol, the taking of the Malakoff, &c., being decidedly the most interesting portion of the Eastern War. By request of many of his audience present at the first lecture, Capt. De Rivier will appear in the full-dress uniform of an Officer of the Zouaves, to which he is attached.
The third Lecture, being the first of a new series, will take place on WEDNESDAY, April 8.
And the Fourth on SATURDAY, April 11.
Tickets may be obtained at WM. HALL & SONS, and at all the principal Hotels and Music Stores.
The first lecture in Brooklyn will be on THURSDAY, April 9, at the Athenæum.
Tickets 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE DEAD OF THE OCEAN.—REV. J. KENNEDY, D. D., will deliver a Poem, entitled *The Dead of the Ocean*, in the Pacific-st. Methodist Church, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, to commence at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Sabbath Schools. A good choir will be in attendance, under the direction of H. S. Manrowe, Esq., of Plymouth Church. Tickets, 25 cents, may be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLE BULL'S
GRAND FAREWELL
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
OLE BULL will give his last and positively last Concert but one at Burton's Theatre,
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1857.
Assisted by the following eminent talent:
Miss VICTORIA GILLER, Soprano.
Sig. GIANNONI, Tenor.
Sig. GASPARONI, Basso.
G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
FRANZ ROTH, Pianist.
Purchasers of tickets who were unable to obtain a seat at the last Concert, can have their tickets at the usual company refunded at WILLIAM HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.
Tickets.....One Dollar.
Doors open at 7—Concert commences at 8.
Tickets and Reserved seats may be secured in advance at the music stores of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, and C. BREUSING'S.
N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats.
OLE BULL will give one second BARNUM'S CONCERT at the Athenæum, Brooklyn

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1857.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival, last night, of the steamship Tennessee, from Aspinwall and San Juan del Norte, we have important rumors from Nicaragua. Two weeks' later intelligence from Walker's headquarters at Rivas, is stated to have been received. On the 16th of March the General, with 400 men, attacked the enemy at St. George, but learning that another force, under Chamorra, was at the same time making a counter attack on Rivas, he returned thither, and on the way encountered them in full retreat, and hotly pursued by Henningsen. Being surrounded, the enemy were panic struck. The men met their fate with scarcely any resistance, and were slaughtered in great numbers. They themselves admit to have lost 327 killed and 300 wounded. Gen. Walker was well supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions. A rumor prevailed that Ex-President Rivas had been assassinated. No particulars are given. There had been no fresh engagements on the San Juan River. The men under Col. Lockridge's command were still stationed at Serapiqui and on the island at the mouth of the River San Carlos. Col. Lockridge had received large reinforcements, and his hopes of forcing his way up the river and joining Walker were greater than ever.

The Belgian screw steamer *Constitution*, from Southampton on the 17th of March, arrived at this port yesterday. The news is three days later. It is announced that the Sound Dues Treaty has been signed by the Representatives of the European Powers interested. Spanish preparations against Mexico were being continued on a large scale.

Details of the China news up to Jan. 30 are received. The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* gives particulars of the attempt of the Chinese to poison the Europeans by mixing arsenic with the bread. Though several hundred people suffered severely from the effects of the poison, none actually died. There were apprehensions that the Chinese would attack Hong Kong, and, owing to the demands made upon him for the security of the island, Admiral Seymour had been obliged to withdraw his forces from the place they have hitherto occupied in the vicinity of Canton. The Chinese had collected a very large fleet of war junks, and were making great efforts to block up the river. This manœuvre is one that the British are most anxious to prevent. Particulars are given elsewhere of the destruction of the western suburbs of Canton.

From New-Granada we have no further intelligence respecting the dispute between our Commissioner and the Government of that Republic. News from Bogota was looked for on the Isthmus with some anxiety.

From Peru we learn that the Revolution continued to lose ground. The British mail steamer *New-Granada*, en route to Panama, had been met by two of Vivanco's revolutionary war vessels, and had been robbed of a large quantity of arms and specie. This act of piracy will throw the revolutionary fleet into the hands of the British men of war, and will probably be the means of terminating the struggle in favor of President Castilla.

In the State Senate yesterday, the concurrent resolutions condemning the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case were called up, and passed after some opposition, by 23 against 5. The bill to organize the Senatorial Districts, after a rearrangement of the composition of the Second and Third Districts, (Brooklyn,) was passed. In Assembly, the Metropolitan Police bill came up for a third reading, and after several ineffectual efforts at amendment, it was finally passed, by 76 against 32. Various other important matters were acted upon in both Houses.

The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus last night, and nominated Henry H. Van Dyck as candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the first ballot, he receiving 59 votes, and Victor M. Rice 35.

A great excitement was occasioned at Niagara Falls, on Tuesday, by the perilous situation of an elderly man named Taylor, of Herkimer County, who fell into the Rapids below the Suspension Bridge, and was rescued only after strenuous exertions. The case is similar to that of the man Avery, who was caught in the Rapids above the American Fall three or four years ago; he, however, was carried over and killed, while Mr. Taylor escaped.

We have a rumor from St. Louis that one hundred and fifty filibusters are about leaving that city for New-Orleans, to join an expedition being fitted out in the latter city for the invasion of Costa Rica—thus relieving Walker by directing the attention of his enemies in another direction.

A heavy gale on Lake Michigan on the 1st inst., did a great deal of damage among the shipping. A dispatch from Chicago states that six vessels were wrecked along the shore in that vicinity, and fifteen lives were reported lost.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the place of trial of Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel was changed from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial will take place on the 3d Monday in April, as before provided.

Several witnesses were examined yesterday regarding the formalities of the Execution of Jonah S. Sutherland's will which is contested on the alleged ground of undue influence exerted over the testator and of his testamentary incapacity.

The will of the late Deacon Wm. Colgate was offered for probate before the Surrogate yesterday. The bequests are all of a private character.

All the shares of the Central Park Fund Stock were awarded yesterday, at the Comptroller's office. The stock comprises 8,000 shares, at $100 a share, redeemable July 1, 1887. Most of it is taken at par.

The manufacture of hoop skirts is shortly to be entered upon on a large scale at Sing Sing prison, under State contract. The requisite machinery for the purpose is being made in this City, and as soon as completed will be transferred to the prison. Hoop skirts are becoming as much a staple as hats and shoes.

A lecture on "The uses of Iron in War," was delivered last night before the Geographical Society of this City, by A. S. Hewitt, Esq. The construction of guns so large that no force could withstand their missiles, and the perfection of seacoast defences, were among the points urged by the lecturer on the attention of his audience.

Slavery in Kansas.

There is nothing so sensitive to public opinion as property of whatever kind. If the breath of insecurity but once pass across it, its value begins to diminish under our eyes. A man soon ceases to enjoy in the present possession, which are not guaranteed to him in the future. There is probably no sort of property more easily affected in this way than property in negroes. It labors under the singular disadvantage of being sentient and intelligent. It reasons, doubts, questions, disputes its own lawfulness, and actually aids the robber in stealing itself. All property is based on the common and general recognition of its legitimacy; but slave property is doubly dependent upon it, because it is less than any other under the control of the owners.

The Slave States are fully alive to this fact. They know perfectly well that the existence in any one of them of a party, however small, which disputed the claims of slave owners would be fatal to the institution itself, or at all events would enormously diminish the value of the negroes. The mere discussion of the subject is, therefore, prohibited throughout the whole length and breadth of the Slave Territory. As soon as a man may rise up in any of the Southern States and denounce property in negroes as unlawful, with impunity, the extinction of the system in that State at least is, we may be sure, not very far distant. What is occurring in Missouri to-day is a proof of the truth of this.

We consequently cannot help thinking that it will not be necessary to take many legal precautions to prevent Slavery taking root in the soil of Kansas. The slaveholder is timid, agitated, and alarmed enough about the safety of his property where he dwells in the midst of brethren bound by honor, and still more strongly by self-interest, to secure him in its peaceful enjoyment, and under the shadow of laws to which every man in the State is an assenting party. He is always in alarm, and sleeps like a worn-out sentinel a troubled and uneasy sleep, his sword under his pillow and his rifle cocked. No better proof of the terrible nature of the forebodings by which "Southern gentlemen" are haunted could be afforded than the ferocity of the punishments by which they seek to maintain order amongst their serfs. The precautions as well as the triumphs of fear are invariably marked by cruelty and blood.

If such is the case where there is nothing to dread, except the feeble and isolated efforts of a degraded, brutalized race to escape from the lash of their masters, and where not simply are the latter united heart and hand against them, but the whole State organization is so framed as to rivet their chains, what probability is there, that Slave-owners will bring their property in immediate contact with men who not simply deny its legality, but deny it with all the energy derived from white blood, and from a Northern education? As far as any chance of negro Slavery existing hereafter, *de facto*, in Kansas is concerned, the Free-Soil settlers have only to meet twice a year in Convention and make Abolitionist speeches to render it all but impossible. The mere discussion of the question in any one spot would cause the flight of every Slave-owner within one hundred miles round to warmer air and sunnier skies.

The course proposed by Governor Robinson for the adoption of the Free-Soil settlers in Kansas, therefore, whatever effect it may have in hastening the admission of the Territory as a Free State into the Union, is not necessary to render the introduction of Slavery anything beyond an empty threat. All the bogus legislators that this Union could produce could not sustain the peculiar institution for two years, in the presence of a free press and a protesting and vigorous minority. Every Free-Soiler has the consolation of knowing that his very presence is a blow struck at the heart of the abuse, and that the feeblest voice which talks of liberty in the hearing of slaves, is a sound as terrible to the owner as the trumpet of a liberating army.

What Shall be Done for Virginia?—A Virginia paper gives the alarm to the slaveholding interest of the Old Dominion, asserting that the drainage of slaves is so great that in a very few years the institution must cease to exist. It is a rarity, the alarmist says, for a day to go by without at least one hundred negroes passing southward through Petersburg. On the other hand, the Northern Press is constantly recording the escape of slaves northward. The facilities furnished by what are known as underground railroads were never so actively employed. Virginia is the chief sufferer by these stampedes; and as data are not wanting to compute the exodus, it must be owned the occasion fully justifies the agitation of the journalist referred to. At least two thousand slaves escaped last year from Virginia to the Free States and to Canada. If we are to place any reliance upon the estimated involuntary emigration southward along the great mail route, thirty thousand were during the same period sold in the Southern markets. The annual mortality, according to the census returns of 1850, is 9,000. The same returns gave the entire slave population of the State at 472,528. Agreeably to the natural laws of increase, it ought to be 520,000 in 1860. What will it be if we deduct an annual depletion of 41,000? Exactly 110,000. The account standing thus:

Slave population in 1850	472,528	
Normal increase in ten years	47,472	520,000
Mortality in ten years	90,000	
Emigration in ten years, voluntary and involuntary	320,000	410,000
Slave population in 1860		110,000

In other words: from constituting one-third of the entire population, as it did in 1850, it will constitute one-tenth; and so cease to serve, supposing it ever did serve, as an adequate resource for labor. There is evidently cause of serious alarm in such calculations. If they err in over-estimating the drain, the error is readily corrected by reading 1865 or 1870 for the year assumed. The self-elimination of Slavery in Virginia is indeed but a question of time; that time by no possibility exceeding a score of years. Forty counties on the western slope of the Alleghanies are already so far freed from slaves as to stand ready for emancipation.

As it is clearly out of the question to prevent this result, common sense suggests some sort of preparation for it. To replace the paltering, ineffectual labor of Africans, with the sturdy, productive nerve of white men; to replace exhausted capital with the freely offered means of immigrants, farmers, and settlers of every description; to reanimate the lands worn out by unsparing planting; and to bring under cultivation the vast tracts as yet virgin of axe and plow, should be the grand aim of every patriotic Virginian. To neglect all these, in the insane eagerness to clasp more closely and hold more firmly negro Slavery, which will not stay, is an infatuation equaled only by that of the hopeless opium or arsenic eater.

Cruelty to Sailors.

Public attention has lately been directed, in an especial manner, to the cruelties which are habitually practised on sailors upon board American ships, and particularly on board packet-ships running between New-York and certain European ports. The records of our United States Commissioners' Court, and of the Police Courts at Liverpool and Havre, lead us to believe that some of our finest ships are officered by men whose delight and duty seems to attain its highest development in practising the most inhuman tortures upon their victims of the forecastle. Sailors have not only been forced to draw nails from the deck with their teeth, to lick up the dust on the cabin floor, to fight with infuriated bull-dogs; but they have been brutally mauled with handspikes, have been beaten to death, and have been forced to jump into the sea in order to escape a horrible and lingering torment at the hand of their persecutors. The reports of a man "missing"—"killed by a fall"—or "lost overboard," which are written in the ship's log-book, often conceal one of these murders or suicides, for which the officers of the ship are personally responsible.

But we are not eager to pass sentence upon the actors of these inhumanities, without considering all the circumstances of their position. While their savage barbarities, which disgrace civilized nature, are beyond any justification, we must allow that these officers are the creatures of a system which has been forced upon them by their superiors, which has degraded the standard of our seamanship, and made our forecastles but little better than a den of iniquity; a system which offers a premium for these cruelties, inasmuch as it makes a strong provocation for them in the worthlessness of the men it furnishes for our crews. It is the outrageous system of Impressment—now carried on by landlords and shipping agents, who kidnap men in our streets, force them away from their families and occupations, and bind them, unwillingly, to a service of which they are ignorant and for which they are totally unfitted—that underlies all these cruelties, and will continue to nourish them, so long as it is encouraged or tolerated by our merchants and ship-owners.

The officers of our merchant ships universally complain that the severest discipline at sea is necessary to control the "insolence and insubordination" which has become rife in the forecastle. But, granting this fact, and granting what these officers claim—that inhumanity must be the principle of this discipline—how has it happened that the only characteristics of an American seaman, nowadays, are insolence and insubordination? What has debased our seamanship so utterly, that men of worth and ability are not to be found in the profession? What has occasioned this universal lamentation over the incompetency of American crews? Nothing but these official cruelties, which have driven all good seamen ashore, compelling them to seek the employment of landsmen. We may not expect to find humane officers in charge of our ships, until we have good seamen to man them; but we shall never have good seamen to man them, until the occupation of that landshark—the shipping-master—is gone.

Very few persons, except those familiar with marine affairs, have any idea of the enormous villanies which are practised by these land-sharks, in New-York and other large seaports, to procure a crew for a ship. The ship, being loaded, hauls into the stream to get ready for sea, and the mate applies to the Shipping-master or sailors' landlord for his complement of men. If the ship is bound for Liverpool, the wages offered are (at the present time) $20 a month, and $20 advanced. The land shark immediately advertises, in English and German, for "young men to work as *deck laborers* at fixed wages." Young men, who, perhaps, have never been at sea, eagerly accept the engagement offered, are conveyed on board the ship just as she is ready to get underway, and are surprised to find themselves impressed into sea service before the mast. If the shipping-master keeps a Water-street boarding-house, as is generally the case, he selects his victims from his boarders, drugs them with rum and opium, rows them off to the ship, hoists them aboard in a sling, and stows them away, insensible, in the forecastle. The next morning the ship is at sea, and the poor fellows are aroused from their stupor by a gruff voice at the companion-way ordering them on deck to work. A man is walking along South-street with a box of carpenter's tools on his shoulder, or a pack of glass at his back. The land-shark, who is prowling for a crew, and wants one more man, hails the stranger with an "Hollo, my good fellow, do you want a job?"—and engaging him to make some repairs on board a ship lying in the stream, takes him off in his skiff. On the way, the unsuspecting mechanic is rendered insensible by drugged liquor, or tobacco, furnished by his guide. His tools are thrown into the river, he is hoisted on board the ship, and awakes from his delirium, the next morning, far away from land. It has been reported that men, who have been drugged and decoyed on board ship, in this manner, were found dead when the officer went to rouse them out of their bunks to work. Of course, these victims of the kidnapper get very little of the "advance" wages which the owner furnishes for the crew. That is the plunder of the land-shark, who generally shares it with his coadjutor—the mate of the ship.

It is to be expected that a crew, composed mainly of cooks, coopers, carpenters, clerks, tailors, shoemakers, and street-loafers—kidnapped from the shore—will show "insolence and insubordination." The officers of the ship might expect it, for they know that these men are not sailors, and that, however debased their characters, it is but natural for them to rebel against the despotism to which they are enslaved. But this "insolence and insubordination," about which captains and mates are forever complaining to those who expose their inhumanities to the public, is just what these official bullies want; for, having secured these men and got their ship to sea, the first duty of the deck is to "haze" them, to degrade them and torture them so excellently that they will gladly *desert the ship* at Liverpool. That is the secret of these cruelties on shipboard, whose recital so frequently shocks the community.

There is always, at Liverpool, a large number of disengaged sailors, looking out for a good chance to ship, or to get to this side of the Atlantic. As the supply of this class of men exceeds the demand for them, they are obliged to pay a premium of £1 for the opportunity which they are seeking. This sum is deducted from their advance by the Liverpool shipping-master, who divides it with the mate of the ship employing him. A direct pecuniary gain, therefore, results to the officers in the desertion of their men, for they receive a bounty of about $2 50 for every deserter; and the more cruel their discipline the greater will be the aggregate of their fees. Moreover, as no fires for cooking are allowed on board ships lying in the Liverpool docks, the crews must be boarded on shore, at the expense of the ship, so long as she remains in port. The owners, therefore, as well as the officers, make money out of these desertions, and are equally interested in any discipline at sea which will induce them! Is this the reason why the ship-owners of New-York still encourage the occupation of these villainous land-sharks? For, until their occupation is destroyed, the character of our seamen can never be improved; nor will there be any end to these barbarous cruelties upon the sea.

Trading in Gallantry.

There are few things for which the men of this country are more remarkable than their courtesy to women; and courtesy to women was certainly always looked upon as an abstraction, graceful, pleasant, invaluable, doing honor alike to the giver and receiver, but still an abstraction, till the railroad companies conceived the idea of treating it as a commodity, and trading in it. The "unbought grace of life," the "cheap defence of nations," which expires the moment that it is touched by aught that is mean or sordid, is looked upon by these redoubtable bodies as an incorporeal hereditament, capable of being bought and sold, leased or released, and, in short, trafficked in just as a house or a farm.

The Companies know perfectly that when they fill one of the Avenue cars with as many men as can find seats in it, they have no right whatever, either in law or morals, to put in one more. But they know also, that nine-tenths of these men, upon seeing women in a painful and embarrassing position, will relieve them from it at once by any reasonable sacrifice it may be in their power to make. They seize upon this generosity, at once, to speculate in it. They pick up as many "ladies" as offer themselves along the way, and place them standing, in a jolting conveyance, bolt upright, between two lines of strange gentlemen, and force them to pay five cents each for the chance of somebody giving his seat to them. Of all the forms of extortion known to modern trickery and chicane, this, we think, is about the meanest and most contemptible.

There has been a good deal of grumbling of late amongst the gentlemen at being expected to surrender their own accommodations to those of the fairer sex whom necessity drives into using the cars. The result has been, naturally enough, to render the ladies somewhat reluctant in accepting any politeness of this sort. No blame is to be imputed to either side. It is quite impossible to expect that matters could be otherwise. A monopoly of the principal means of locomotion along the great arteries of traffic has been granted to certain trading associations, upon condition that they supply sufficient comfortable accommodation for the public. They have deliberately broken through their agreement, provide half seats enough, and supply the other half of their passengers with liberty to swing by one arm from a leather strap overhead, in a pestiferous atmosphere, and packed as close together as sheep in a pen. They admit delicate women to their horrible dens, and extort payment from them for being allowed to trespass on the civility of strangers, to secure rest for their weary limbs. It is all nonsense to say that people need not go into cars already full unless they choose. This is not a question of buyer and seller in market overt. It is a question between contractor and employer. When the public agreed to allow no one else to use the rails, the Company agreed to find seats for all who traveled.

The abuse has been long carried on, and would always have been intolerable if we were not the most patient and long-suffering people in the world. It is in every way disgusting and disagreeable, injurious to the health, and offensive to the taste. One of the last things we should think of, would be to recommend anything that might seem churlish or discourteous, but we cannot avoid saying that when a railroad company makes five cents by every act of politeness which a man offers to a woman in a public conveyance, politeness becomes highly objectionable. It is now in our opinion, a grave question: Whether we do not owe it to public manners and decency to allow every lady who enters a car already full to stand until she reaches her destination? The sight of the misery and inconvenience thus occasioned may possibly rouse us into high-handed resistance to a nuisance which disgraces the City. We would also cordially recommend all patriotic individuals, who are allowed to enter a car in which there is no vacant seat, without receiving information from the conductor to that effect, to stop it, and get out again slowly. We must have some better means of moving from our place of business to our homes than suspension by a piece of leather from the roof of a long box charged with carbonic acid gas, and already nearly filled with human bodies in a state of powerful compression.

Returning to Dust!—Our theory about street-sprinkling has broken down. We supposed that the shopkeepers on Broadway were anxious to sprinkle the streets, and were prevented only by the rule of the Croton Aqueduct Board, which forbids the use of Croton water for such a purpose until after the first of April. That eventful day came and the streets were sprinkled,—but not by the watering-carts—a providential shower suppressed the [illegible] day.

But yesterday there was no rain, and the dust nuisance was worse than ever. Broadway was a perfect Sahara. Clouds of sand were swept along that great thoroughfare,—whirled in small spiral columns along the sidewalks, and whisked into every cranny and every drawer, of every shop upon the street.

On the whole we are inclined to think that the people of the City actually *like* the dust. If not, why don't [illegible]? Why don't they sprinkle [illegible] make the sugar weigh more,—and [illegible], in other unknown ways, the [illegible]—else we are sure the nuisance would be abated.

Comparative Statistics.—Anything may be proved by statistics, and falsehoods may be manufactured to any extent out of facts. Even Ebling will prove by his figures that the streets have been regularly swept, and the department of which he is, unhappily, the chief, has been economically managed. The South Carolina papers are proving by the aid of the Census returns, that slave labor is more profitable than free labor. The process is very simple, and very satisfactory, to one side, at least. They simply take the agricultural products of Massachusetts and compare them with the agricultural products of South Carolina, and the result shows a difference of nearly ten millions in favor of slave labor. But then, Massachusetts is not an agricultural State, while South Carolina is nothing else. Rice and cotton, the two great staples of the Slave State, are not grown in this Free State at all. But this little circumstance is not taken into the estimate.

It must be confessed that some of our Northern papers have a similar method of proving the superiority of free labor to slave labor, by comparing the progress in population and wealth of some of the new Free States with the old Slave States. Thus, Virginia is compared with Ohio, one being an old State whose soil has been exhausted, while the other is in the first stage of development. The difficulty of these comparisons is, that the conditions of no two States are the same, and the arguments based upon statistical reports must necessarily be fallacious. But of all the arguments that have yet been put forth to prove the superiority of Slavery to Freedom we must give the palm to that of the Charleston *Mercury* for its absurdity, in instituting a comparison between Massachusetts and South Carolina.

What a very different result would be shown by taking the census returns of the manufactured products of the two States. In cotton and rice South Carolina is certainly ahead of Massachusetts, and the argument of statistics is decidedly in favor of Slave labor; but, in calico, sheetings and shoes, South Carolina is nowhere, and Massachusetts is a thousand miles ahead, while free labor has all the figures in its favor.

Brick, Marble and Iron.—The growth of New-York has borne a very close resemblance to the composite image seen by Nebuchadnezzar, with its feet of clay, legs of iron, and body of brass and gold. Twenty years ago the whole City was almost entirely built of clay, then came granite and free-stone, and now have followed marble and iron; we are not sure that in time the literal fulfillment of a head of gold will not follow. Such a consummation of splendor is not more improbable than the prophecy of iron would have been at the commencement of the present century.

We believe that the first attempt to use iron in the place of stone and brick for architectural purposes, was about twenty-five years ago, when some cast-iron arches and pilasters were used in a block of stores on the corner of Exchange-place and William-street. The experiment was not satisfactory, for when the buildings were burned down the iron pilasters and arches were replaced by granite pillars and lintels. Marble was equally rare as a building material, notwithstanding there were extensive quarries of it so near at hand as Westchester. But it was the fashion to build of granite, and great boulders of that gloomy stone were imported at enormous cost, from Maine and Massachusetts, to furnish the *façades* of our public and private edifices, while the elegant and beautiful marble of our own quarries was neglected. But the day of granite has passed and the era of marble and iron has come. The advantages of marble and its durability and light and cheerful color; while iron is recommended by its cheapness, the economy of space which it admits of, are the great facility of its use; while it can be made by paint to look as beautiful as the finest marble.

New-York has outgrown the period of clay, though its feet are literally in the mud, thanks to Ebling; but it is rapidly becoming a city of marble, iron, and plate-glass. When the present cobble-stone system shall be superseded by the iron pavement, and our nightmare of a Commissioner of Streets and Lamps shall have given place to a better man,—for we have not the least apprehension of having a worse one,—the Commercial Metropolis of the New World will be very nearly a fulfillment of the Vision of Nebuchadnezzar.

The Odds of the Hispano-Mexican War.—If Spain knew the value of peace and quietness there would be no war with Mexico. The project may imply nothing more than the defence of Cuba against Yankee fillibusterism. But it implies on the other hand the reëxcitement of the old cupidity, and the capital mask of a Mexican quarrel behind which the assailants may fight with effective security. To this latter contingency the Cubans themselves look eagerly. Letters from different quarters of the island exhibit a general expectancy of this, if of no more immediate result of the Spanish movement, and the usual unreliable willingness to aid when the opportunity may be offered. What troops will be enlisted; what flotillas equipped; what volumes of Mexican sympathy unbosomed, in every town, and seaport, and key of the Southern States; what privateers will put to sea from New-York, and New-Bedford, and Boston; what legions of Anglo-Saxon faces will scowl at the Spaniard when he encounters the Mexican columns on their own soil, are matters of easy prophecy, and almost of calculation. Besides them is the chronic inability of the Spanish Treasury to sustain any unusual military establishment; and the resulting certainty, that unless immediately successful, the enterprise will crumble to pieces of its own inherent weakness; and we have sound reasons for believing that Spain risks everything and can gain nothing by the war. Six months of active operations will decide the question.

The Location of Quarantine.—We understand that a majority of the Commissioners appointed to select a new location for the Quarantine establishment, have recommended *Prince's Bay* on the South side of Staten Island, in the immediate vicinity of Seguin's Point. One of the members prefers the western extremity of Coney Island as being more convenient for vessels entering port. Governor King is expected in town to-day to make personal inspection of the location selected, and if it is approved by him and the Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, their confirmation of the report of the Commissioners will be final.

As we stated yesterday, we are strongly inclined to favor this selection. It is not, however, entirely free from objections—the chief of which are its distance from the main channel to the City, the shoalness of the water in its vicinity, and the frequent occurrence of winds, which would render it difficult of access. If vessels could be examined at Coney Island, or elsewhere, upon their direct route to the City, and then only those which prove to be infected sent for quarantine to Prince's Bay, all interests would be properly consulted. The large vessels which come from European ports, and which are usually free from infectious diseases, would suffer no serious inconvenience, while the smaller craft from the West India and Southern ports, by which infectious fevers are usually imported, could be very well accommodated at the Prince's Bay location. As the whole arrangement is experimental, and, probably, temporary, it would be well to try, at the outset, some such compromise of interests as is here suggested.

Lamentable Ignorance.—The Boston *Atlas* says: "At present such is our benighted state, if asked to name the persons of note who dwell in New-York, we should find it difficult to make a list that might not be reckoned on our fingers—and nine out of the ten would prove to be New-Englanders by birth. The three or four New-York authors who have any real reputation are from New-England,—the three or four New-York newspapers that are good for anything are edited by New-Englanders," &c. "*As for persons of note in New-York, other than authors and editors, we know of none.*" Taking pity on the ignorance of our Boston cotemporary, we were going to make out a list of New-York notorieties, beginning alphabetically with Branch. But Branch, we remember, is a New-Englander, so we give up to Boston. Washington Irving, and the rest of New-York nobodies, are hardly worth alluding to. The *Atlas* abuses Dr. Hawks heartily under the impression that he is the pride and boast of New-York; but that eminent person happens to be a North-Carolinian. The *Atlas* ought to consult the pages of Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, and that useful little work entitled *Men of the Time*, to find out who is who. It labors under the amiable delusion now that Boston is the centre of the moral universe.

Custom-House Officers Measured by a Measurer.—A gentleman by the name of Southworth, who recently held the office of measurer in the service of Uncle Sam, which he resigned from a conviction that the Custom-House "is a plague-spot to the City of New-York," says, in a letter to the *Evening Post*, that he "never could perceive why it was that any party, in its hour of success, deemed itself called upon to collect from the immediate, remote and questionable quarters of the Union, the very worst men to become the recipients of the spoils of victory." As Mr. Southworth confesses that he was solicited to accept the promotion of a measurer on the incoming of General Pierce, he must be allowed to speak from personal experience on the subject.

Concerts.

Mr. Ole Bull gives his third concert to-night at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Miss Gellie, Signor Giannoni, Signor Gasparoni, Mr. G. W. Morgan and Mr. Frank Roth. It is the last but one of Mr. Bull's farewell series.

Personal.

Rev. Daniel Waldo, the venerable Chaplain of the House of Representatives, now 94 years old, has revisited his home in Connecticut. Last week he preached two sermons in Sharon, walked half a mile from the parsonage to the meeting-house, and went through the exercises without apparent fatigue. Mr. Waldo was a soldier in the Revolution, and once fell into the hands of that abominable set of fellows who were known as the "Cow-Boys."

Certainly no man was ever more badly pestered than Mr. Buchanan. The Washington *Star* of Wednesday says: "We presume that when the President caused the doors of his office to be thrown open to-day for the admission of the throng of gentlemen who were waiting to see him, at least one hundred entered the chamber."

There are now in Washington twenty great men from the State of Maine. Not a man of them weighs less than 200 pounds, and the biggest is up to [illegible]. The average of the twenty is [illegible] lbs. So says the *Evening Star*.

Rev. Mr. Oncken writes to the American Bible Union from London, acknowledging the receipt of funds from that Association, and states that the latest edition of five thousand copies of the School Bible is exhausted.

A new Phrenologist has made a public appearance in Connecticut, who claims to have examined the heads of Webster, Clay and Thalberg.

Obituary.

Hon. Sampson W. Harris, of Alabama, a member of the House of Representatives during the late and two previous Congresses, died at his lodgings, on Pennsylvania-avenue, in Washington, yesterday morning, of inflammation of the throat and lungs. His family were with him at the time of his decease. Mr. Harris was a gentleman of fine abilities, highly esteemed and deservedly popular. He was about 45 years of age. His remains will be taken to Alabama, with an escort under Mr. Glossbrenner, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

The Trade Sale of Books.

The sale of invoices of books was commenced at the Publishers' Association Trade Sale, yesterday. The attendance was even larger than last year, and the bidding spirited and gratifying to sellers. At the lunch, so soon as the solids were settled, the health of the retiring member of the firm was drank. Mr. Delisser replied, alluding to a rumor started by "an unscrupulous and malicious person," to the damage of his character. The company applauded the language, and a letter from the firm, giving assurances that Mr. D.'s retiring was from motives entirely personal as also most honorable. He gave, in conclusion, the health of the members remaining. Other remarks followed, all of a complimentary character to all concerned—and then the selling was resumed.

How to Avoid Quarantine.

One method of evading the Quarantine regulations during the prevalence of yellow fever, last Summer, was for the owners of vessels from the West Indies, and other Southern ports, to anticipate their arrival by orders sent out by our pilot boats, directing the captains to keep on to New-Haven, Bridgeport, or so forth. Upon the receipt of these orders they proceed to the place indicated, where the cargo of molasses or sugar is discharged, and the vessel comes directly to New-York, and the cargo follows in coastwise vessels in a few days.

Curious.—The public house in Cambridge, Mass., formerly known as the Craigie House, but more latterly as the Lechmere, is now called, by common consent, the [illegible] house.

[illegible] Intelligence

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 2.

Mr. A. HARRIS, of Ohio, has commenced an action for libelling editor and proprietor of the Washington Union, to take effect on the 15th inst. [illegible] Congress from Virginia, and [illegible] to Buenos Ayres, and [illegible] Constitution and signature, formerly [illegible] in this city.

[illegible] appointed, there is little or no doubt but that he will succeed General [illegible] Secretary of State.

[illegible] collections respecting the [illegible] are in course of preparation, and will be [illegible] by the course of the present month.

[illegible] Postmasters have been appointed and [illegible]

[illegible] in Milwaukee, vice McCOAN, whose commission had expired.

[illegible] in Janesville, Wis., vice STRONG, whose commission had expired.

[illegible] at Lynchburg, Va., vice [illegible].

[illegible] in Bath, Me., whose commission has expired.

[illegible] in Duluth, Mo., whose commission has expired.

[illegible] WARDWELL, at Newport, Me., is reappointed.

JOHN C. MCCLEARY, of Tennessee, is appointed [illegible] clerk in the Navy Department.

The following is a correct list of the Maine appointments:

[illegible] Collector.

[illegible] Collector; SAMUEL JOHNSON, Postmaster, and SAMUEL ANDERSON, Surveyor.

[illegible] Collector, and JOSEPH BROWN, Postmaster.

[illegible] Collector.

[illegible] Collector.

[illegible] Postmaster, Collector, and LEONARD JONES, Surveyor.

[illegible] Collector.

[illegible] Collector; JAS. REYNOLDS, Postmaster, and WILLIAM HAYWARD, Postmaster.

[illegible] Postmaster; W. K. [illegible], District-Attorney.

Rhode Island Elections.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 2.

The following is the vote for Governor of Rhode Island:

	Seth Sprague Rep.	Power, Democ.
Providence Co.	3,466	2,919
Newport Co.	1,229	657
Kent Co.	[illegible]	647
Washington Co.	1,072	941
Bristol Co.	844	941
Total	8,161	5,105

The vote for Lieutenant Governor was:

[illegible] Democrats; [illegible]

[illegible] be elected by the General Assembly.

[illegible] of the General Assembly there are 24 [illegible] Republicans, 6 Democrats and 2 with no [illegible]. In the House there are 61 American Republicans, 6 Democrats and 1 at a choice.

[illegible] Congressional District, DURFEE, [illegible] received 5,449 votes, and BRAYTON, 1,961 votes.

[illegible] Congressional District, BRAYTON, American Republican, received 3,[illegible] votes, and JAMES, [illegible].

Trial of Rev. Mr. Kalloch for Adultery.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 2.

The trial of Mr. KALLOCH was resumed in Cambridge this morning. The defendant occupied a seat [illegible] his counsel. He exhibited a confident mien, and shook hands with many of his friends.

A plan of the room occupied by Mr. KALLOCH and his female companion at the Lechmere House was exhibited to the jury. Three witnesses were then examined for the prosecution, but their testimony was merely relative to the defendant's presence at the Lechmere House, and throw no new light upon the criminal charge.

The Prosecuting Attorney then inquired of defendant's counsel if they intended to hold him to prove that on the 5th of January last, Mr. KALLOCH was a married man, having a lawful wife other than the woman in his company at the Cragie House.

Mr. BAKER, for defendant, conceded the fact, remarking, "Mr. KALLOCH requests me to say, that he is proud to say that he is a married man, and that there is Mrs. KALLOCH;" also, "that she would be very after these foul and false details are done with which are unfitting a lady to hear, and will be found a thing along side her husband."

The fact that the woman with Mr. KALLOCH on the night in question was not his wife, was also admitted. With the admission of these two facts the prosecution rested the case. About sixty witnesses were then sworn for the defense, mostly in regard to character. The driver of the carriage which conveyed the [illegible] and women to the Hotel was examined as to [illegible].

Mr. HARRIS HARTY, a visitor at defendant's house, testified that a woman, whom she did not know, arrived at the house on the afternoon of Jan. 5. Defendant was absent at the time, but came in shortly after the women did. She left in a carriage with defendant, to attend the lecture. Understood her name to be BURRIL.

Deacon BURRILL, of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church detailed the statements made by Mr. BAILEY, Landlord of the hotel, at an interview he had with him on the alleged criminality of Mr. KALLOCH. The [illegible] acted as an agent of the Trustees of the Tremont Street Church. The interview was to elicit facts, [illegible] required much urging to speak at all on the subject, and the statements he made did not so fully implicate Mr. KALLOCH as the testimony he [illegible] on the stand.

The Court adjourned without finishing with Deacon [illegible].

Mr. KALLOCH, a very handsome and lady-like person, [illegible] in the street room a part of the afternoon, and recorded a not near her husband.

From Baltimore.

DESTRUCTIVE ROBBERY—THE SLOOP-OF-WAR DALE, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 2.

An attempt was made this morning to rob the safes of the Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The only thing carried off was some broken [illegible] such a package of canceled Maryland Sterling Bonds. It is supposed an attempt will be made to [illegible] the bonds from the latter.

The sloops-of-war *Dale*, which is preparing for sea at Norfolk, are ordered, to report themselves [illegible] on the 25th inst.

[illegible] papers of Thursday and Friday have been received.

Loss Blockaders.

[illegible] WRECKED AND MANY LIVES LOST.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 2.

A heavy gale, yesterday, wrecked six vessels [illegible] Several lives are reported lost. The schooner [illegible], with a cargo of wood, was [illegible] at the breakwater. The crew were saved. The brig [illegible] went ashore five miles north of this place, and all her crew, except the [illegible], were lost. A yawl boat of the steamer *Huron*, containing five persons, in attempting to rescue them, was capsized, and four of those in it were drowned. The steamer *Hungarian* was wrecked at Racine.

Filibustering Expedition Against Costa Rica.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 2.

Rumor says that one hundred and fifty Filibusters, commanded by the son of one of our merchants, are about to leave this city to form an expedition, shortly to sail from New-Orleans, destined to invade Costa Rica, and thus relieve Gen. WALKER by diverting the attention of his enemies to another point. Abundant means are said to be at the disposal of this expedition.

News from Bermuda.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 2.

The steamer *Duke*, from Bermuda the 28th ult. has arrived here.

The brig M. and J. C. Gillmore, from Boston for Mobile, arrived at St. George on the 15th ult., disabled on the 10th ult. by *La Close*, from New-York for Matanzas, [illegible] at St. George, leaking and [illegible].

On the 13th the [illegible] from New-York.

[illegible] for the west coast of Africa, on the same coast, [illegible] Admiral [illegible] at Kamouska on the 2d ult., and Admiral FARRAGUT was to sail for England on the 26th.

Fire at Fort Edward.

FORT EDWARD, Thursday, April 2.

About 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the barn adjoining the Exchange Hotel, in this place, and as the wind was blowing hard at the time, the flames spread to the Hotel and the residence of DAVID TAYLOR, which were consumed. Loss about $6,000. Insurance $900 on the Hotel.

Richmond, Va., Municipal Election.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 2.

The Municipal Election at Richmond yesterday, resulted in the success of the Whig and American ticket.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Passage of the Police Bill—Emigration to Virginia—the Charter Bill—Passage of the Dred Scott Resolutions—Nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction—The Marriage Bill, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 2, 1857.

The Police bill, considered in Committee of the Whole on Monday night, and ordered to a third reading, came up for its final passage this morning. A few sections having been read, a motion was made to recommit, with instructions to strike out the counties of Westchester and Richmond.

This was voted down, and then a motion was made to strike out the County of Kings. This was also voted down, and the bill being read through, was passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ames, H. Baker, Baldwin, Barbyde, Beckwith, Bell, Berry, Bishop, Bowen, Casey, Cameron, Carpenter, Clapp, Clark, Coe, Crowley, Dickinson, Foot, Gould, Granger, Hastings, Harpendine, Hawes, Hepbocon, Hollis, Holstead, Hutchinson, Ingraham, Irving, B. S. Johnson, Pitkham, King, Lacey, Leavenworth, Lewis, Littlefield, Loveland, Lusher, McCurdy, McGee, R. S. Mott, E. Owen, J. J. Owen, Paul, Peacock, Peck, Pomeroy, Pendleton, Pulling, Purdy, Rawson, Rear, Richmond, Rhoades, Roberts, Schutt, Sherman, S. Smith, W. W. Smith, Sessions, Speaker, Spoon, Stanton, Stark, Talbott, Thurber, Tiffany, Tift, Van Allen, Van Vankenburgh, Varnum, Wakeman, Wagner—[illegible].

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Boles, Bonck, Campbell, Clinton, Crosby, Dimmick, J. D. Dixon, Evans, Funk, Glover, Grant, Hanford, Jones, Kivlen, McKeithan, Merselman, Mooney, G. Moot, Mulligan, Jas. J. Reilly, John J. Reilly, Roe, Scott, Shuter, Stickney, Sutherland, Thompson, F. Townsend, Westervelt, Whiting, Woods—31.

The special reading of bills is still in order in the Assembly, and will probably continue to be until tomorrow evening, by which time it is presumed the stock on hand will be exhausted.

The only bill of note passed, beside the charter bill, was that incorporating the Emigrant Aid Society, intended to operate in the purchase and sale of Virginia land, and under the operation of which, it is anticipated, that Slavery will gradually be ousted out in the Old Dominion.

It is worthy of mention that Messrs. ADAMS, BOWEN, BELLOWS, (a native of Virginia) CROWLEY, DIMMICK, J. D. DIXON, FUNK, GLOVER, MULLIGAN, JOHN J. REILLEY, SLUTTER, SUTHERLAND, Westervelt and Woods, all members of the Democratic Party, voted in the affirmative on this bill.

The Senate held no session last evening, the Senators desiring to attend the Governor's weekly levee, which was not held in consequence of the death of one of the nephews of the Governor.

The Charter bill was reported to the Senate this morning, materially amended. Whether these amendments are judicious appears to very doubtful. At this period of the session, unless they are essentially necessary to perfect the measure, it seems hardly advisable to send the bill back to the Assembly, endangering its passage by delay.

The Dred Scott resolutions were discussed at much length in the Senate—almost entirely by the opponents of the propositions embodied in the resolutions. Mr. BROOKS had the pleasure of endeavoring to place the Republicans in a false position by offering amendments, which, it was very evident, did not hardly receive his own sanction, and for the passage of which I hardly think he would have willingly voted.

The caucus for the nomination of candidates to be supported by the Republicans for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and also for Regent of the University, takes place this evening. For the former place, I have the names of but two persons mentioned, Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK and Mr. V. M. RICE, the present incumbent. For the latter place, until to day, the known aspirants were only Messrs. TOWNSEND and LINCKLAEN. To day, I hear the name of Mr. Moses H. GRINNELL, as one that will likely be presented to the caucus.

Mr. VARNUM's bill to make certain the marriage record, has been substituted in the Assembly, in place of the Senate bill. The bill has, however, been much simplified in the Committee, and the details more readily adapted to secure the practical objects of the bill. Few who have written on this subject, appear to comprehend that by existing statutes clergymen are required to make all the inquiries which the bill before the Assembly call for—the only difference being that now they have no power to administer oaths, which power is now conferred by this bill. The other feature, that of requiring a register of marriages, is already in force in the City of New-York. This it is proposed to extend over the State at large. This, it seems to me is very desirable, if for no other object but to secure evidence of marriage, in settling and arranging estates, dower rights, &c., A publication is required,—after the marriage, it is true,—but this will prevent a long concealment of marriages, which frequently causes unpleasant results and litigation. Had this law been in existence, and strictly enforced, there would not now be any doubt as to whether Dr. BURDELL was married to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. The requirement of a license, previous to marriage, which the Clergy propose, finds little favor in the Legislature. It is onerous to people in the country,—easily evaded—and imposes responsibility on officials which would generally be better assumed by clergymen. This is, in a measure, obviated by the requirement that parties shall sign their names in the registry before marriage.

It looks now as though the New-York appointments might be sent up to the Senate next week. In the meantime there are said to be several gentlemen in town who, it is supposed, are slightly interested.

There is a long array [illegible] princes stretching through the di[illegible] Hall to-day. Some are here to [illegible] to defend Trinity, and some to urge the importance of the passage of the bill donating the water-line on the Harbor of New-York. I think the two last "scenes" will be successful—at least they should. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 2.

A large number of remonstrances relating to Trinity Church affairs were presented.

Committees reported favorably on the bills of the American School for Miners; amending the general manufacturing law; to provide for the recovery and possession of real estate by summary process; to provide for the payment of the land tax in New-York; for a Central Park; to provide for the better security of wages of domestics; also, the Port Warden bill.

Mr. G. T. SMITH introduced a bill to allow the City of Brooklyn to raise money for local improvements; also, to regulate the Brooklyn Police. The latter bill provides for the appointment of five policemen in each Ward, as a day patrol, and as many night watchmen as may be deemed necessary.

The concurrent resolutions with regard to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT were then called up.

Mr. BROOKS opposed the preamble on the ground that there was no proof of its charges, but expressed himself willing to vote for the resolution directing the appointment of a Committee.

After further remarks from Mr. SICKLES and others, the preamble and resolutions were adopted, by Ayes 22, Nays 6.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To incorporate the Western Education Society.

To amend the constitution of the Jews' Hospital.

The bill making the Canal Auditor a State officer was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Trinity Church debate was postponed till to-morrow at 1 o'clock, in consequence of the absence of Mr. HALE, through sickness in his family.

[illegible]

To provide for the Government of the Almshouse and Penitentiary of Kings County.

The Assembly Appropriation bill to confirm the resolution of the Common Council for widening Battery-place.

To incorporate the Labor Bible and Workers Shop Church, Williamsburg.

The bill to [illegible] an motion of Mr. KELLY, so as to make the [illegible]

[illegible] Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and were then passed.

The vote on the bill to prevent frauds in the sale of passenger tickets on railroads and steamships was reconsidered and the bill was lost.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 2.

A large number of private bills were passed.

The bills to appoint DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, CURTIS NOYES and ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Commissioners to prepare a civil code, coming up for a third reading, was strongly opposed by Judge FOOT, but passed by a vote of Ayes, 70; Nays, 6.

The New-York Metropolitan Police Bill was then taken up for a third reading.

Mr. WOODS moved to recommit, with instructions to amend by striking out the Counties of Richmond and Westchester. Motion lost.

The question was taken as to striking out Kings County and lost.

The bill was then read and passed, by Ayes, 78; Nays, 12.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

To change the name of Broadway Baptist Church to Calvary Church.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to improve the navigation of Hudson River. It appoints three Commissioners, and appropriates $25,000.

To amend the pilot laws of the State of New-York.

Ceding jurisdiction to the United States over land in the counties of Richmond and Queens, for forts magazines, &c.

In relation to the Marine Court.

To incorporate the New-York Warehousing Company.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to abandoned canals.

To amend the charter of the Trustees of the fund for the support of the Episcopal Diocese of New-York.

To extend the time for the completion of the Owego, Binghamton and New-York Railroad.

The bill to appropriate $2,000 for the purchase of the apparatus for Sing Sing was lost. Adjourned.

Republican Nomination of Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 2.

The Republicans held a secret caucus in the Assembly Chamber this evening, and adopted a resolution to exclude all but Republican members, Republican officers, and Republican reporters. Mr. LITTLEJOHN was called to the Chair.

The first ballot for a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction resulted as follows:

STEPHEN H. VAN DYCK, of Montgomery County, 35;

VICTOR M. RICE, 33.

Mr. VAN DYCK was then declared unanimously nominated.

Dr. PARKE, of Utica, was nominated for Regent of the University.

Suicide of a New-York Clerk at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Journal, Thursday.

A passenger upon the 11 o'clock train of cars from New-York, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, yesterday, caused much trouble to those having charge and to his fellow passengers. From the time of leaving New-York his conduct was most strange, and when near Cornwall Station, he suddenly attempted to throw himself from the car window, but was unsuccessful.

Upon reaching the steamboat on the Delaware he was closely watched, but seemed quiet. When three miles above this city, however, he sprang to the side of the boat, (the *Trenton*,) and seizing the railing attempted to jump overboard. Again he was arrested by the bystanders and his suicidal design prevented. On his arrival in Philadelphia the individual expressed his intention of proceeding to a city hotel. The gentleman who has laid down this theory has examined the whole subject most carefully, and his deduction seems almost irresistible.

A BRUTAL AFFAIR.—An Italian, named JOHN GAMBOSE, was charged at the Police Court, yesterday, with having abused his wife. The testimony showed that the woman had been confined only three days, and the Court came home drunk. He went to his whisky jar for more liquor, when he discovered the contents had been spilled by the children. He furiously laid the blame of the occurrence on his wife, and seizing a club, attempted to strike her as she lay in bed. She managed to escape to a neighbor's, but he followed and, beat her there with the club. He was fined $50, and sent to the dungeon for ten days on bread and water.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 4.

I.—POETRY.—To Lulu. By ALG. BLANCHARD.

II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; OR, THE HEIRS OF WOMAN.—Original Tale, by CAROLINE CHERBONNO'. Part Second. Chapters XV and XVI.

III.—IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Desertion of WALKER'S Forces at Rivas—His Critical Position—Operations of the Allies—Full Accounts of the Movements of the War, from our Special Correspondents in Panama, Aspinwall and Costa Rica—Proposed Partition of the Territory of Nicaragua.

IV.—FROM NEW-GRANADA.—Rejection of the Demands of the United States.

V.—LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

VI.—NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The China War—Proceedings in Parliament—The London Times on the Appointment of Gen. CASS to the Secretaryship of State.

VII.—INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—Movements of the New Administration.

VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—The New Governor of Kansas—The Governorship of Utah—Work for Secretary CASS—*New Developments in Nicaragua*—The Upper Isthmus—The French Sugar Duties.

IX.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

X.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Full and Accurate Reports of the Markets for the Week—Butter—Flowers—Maple-Sugar.

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One Copy, one year, for	$2
Five Copies, one year, for	8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for	[illegible]

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible]

[illegible] Fashionable Hatter, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Canal-st., [illegible] Hats, Caps, Furs, Trimmings, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

Persons in all cases of received knowledge and experience, and who prepare with care to what could the receipt of the money.

All letters containing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of house selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 405 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

REDUCING STOCK.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES

Can now be bought at full THIRTY PER CENT. below usual prices, of COLT & WHITTLESEY, No. 344 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.

N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

Fine, beautiful hair, jet-black, or brown, Or brown, curling and golden, Is the certain result, without chance or doubt, Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON RECEIVES THE MOST unbounded commendation from all who use it. No person desiring beautiful hair should be without it. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

Have removed from No. 289 to the more convenient store No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gentlemen to a new and elegant assortment of fashionable three hats, felt hats, caps, &c., &c., of entirely new and very attractive patterns, all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $6 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC DOES not purge and weaken, but is antimonial, giving tone and stamina to the stomach, made from garden vegetables. Depôt No. 101 Wall-st., New-York. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-st., New-York; and JNO. WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, Agents.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best to use and most reliable remedy for Consumption. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 183, 373, 581, and 746 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, NO. 449 BROADWAY.—Go there to obtain [illegible] presents, as a greater variety is to be found [illegible] in the City, consisting of beautiful [illegible] canes, fans, games, &c., all at the lowest prices of manufacturers.

BARTLAM & LLOYD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] in Provisions, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York. [illegible] sale:

[illegible] FAMILY HAMS—2,000 tierces, Sharp & Sons', Thomas, Samuel Davis', Quigley, H. Nye, and [illegible] family Hams.

FLAIL CURED HAMS—1,000 tierces yellow bagged.

SHIPPING HAMS—500 tierces Western smoked, in prime shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—200 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime condition for all climates, packed in rice chaff.

SOUR HAMS—50 hhds., in yellow bags.

SHOULDERS—150 hhds. Western [illegible] and Kentucky, bright and handsome.

MIDDLES—1,000 boxes, (with [illegible]) long and short, ribbed and clear.

PORK—4,500 bbls. Mess, on the spot, and to arrive.
800 bbls. prime Mess, to arrive.
500 bbls. prime and clear, city packed.
400 bbls. clear Western packed.

BEEF—1,000 tierces prime Mess, Hillman & Robison, and Knoll's packing, superior.
2,000 bbls. Buck Eye, and other Western brands, repacked.
500 bbls. Buck Eye and other Western brands, repacked, State.

EXTRA—1,000 bbls. Buck Eye, superior, and H. Nye.

OIL—3,000 bbls. State and Western, repacked.
500 bbls. prime, sour and refuse.

LARD—1,500 bbls. and tierces prime leaf and refined.
500 bbls. 60 for manufacturing.
4,000 kegs prime leaf and refined.
[illegible] tierces prime old extra, for shipping.

GREASE—150 bbls. prime yellow.

RATS, ROACHES, BUGS, &c.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1856.—Mr. HENRY R. CEDVAR, No. 348 Broadway—*Dear Sir*: Having a great many rats around my stable and shop, I thought I would try your RAT EXTERMINATOR, and bought one of your boxes, and my men fixed it according to your directions. The next morning he found over 150 dead rats. I have bought others of poison, and found them humbugs, and take pleasure in pronouncing this so humbug, and that it will do more than you say it will in your advertisements. I have also tried it on steamboats, and satisfied them that it is the greatest thing of the age. Respectfully yours, &c.

J. S. UNDERHILL, No. 428 10th-st.

A GOOD DEAL HAS BEEN

Said of late about cheap China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated ware, but there has been quite an excitement on the subject. The ladies—and they ought to know best—give the palm to DAILEY & CO., Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway. They say that Messrs. D. & CO. have much the largest stock in the City, and that their prices are full 20 per cent. the lowest. Does any man dare to doubt the word of the ladies?

WILLER'S PATENT SAFES AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

WARRANTED THREE HOURS' DARKNESS.

Depot No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors.

WE HAVE PROVED IT

To our own satisfaction that the cheapest store in this town is DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway. We bought one of the $11 tea kettles, (silver-plated at that,) and the wife says it is "charming." It remains for us to say, "Go then," &c., &c.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of *E. A. PETERSON & CO.*

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES HAVE IMPROVEMENTS peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability.—Sitting is a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SAY WHAT YOU WILL,

But there is no getting over the fact that the only place to buy China, Glass, and so on, is at DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway. Cast your eye over their list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

NO. 48 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN, late RUSH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, Patent Locks, secured with the celebrated LAFLIN'S POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of one Mr. STEARNS, who has for 18 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—238 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 48 Murray-st. *Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.*

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the numerous machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette will be sent, gratis, to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-st.—E. E. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their [illegible] of ready-made Clothing, and offering every variety of [illegible] Clothing, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash and one check.

E. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau-sts.

SINGER'S ONLY THREE MEDAL AWARDED [illegible] Exhibition of all [illegible] Patent Rotary [illegible] for their new Patent Rotary [illegible] Shuttle Machines, as to its superiority. [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] & CO., No. 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. T. SHAW'S patent, combining economy and convenience. Prices from $5 to $50, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at a cost of two cents per meal. Can be seen in operation at No. 87 GEO. T. GANNON'S, No. 485 Broadway.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD'S Plaster and Plaster are recommended by those who have worn them or tried the best remedy ever offered for these painful affections. For sale at his office No. 366 Broadway, and also at the principal druggists throughout the City.

NEW SPRING RAGLANS, CLOTH AND CASSIMERE FROCK COATS, PANTS and VESTS. Also, a general stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, for men and boys, ready. Adapted to Southern and Western or City trade. Great inducements offered to cash and short time buyers.

N. A. KNAPP, No. 15 Cortlandt-st.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, FOUR SHILLINGS A BOX, black or brown, highly fragrant Dentifrice 25 and 50 cents per box. Immediate cooling of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway.

PRISMATIC TURNING COMPANY'S STOCK, 316 Shares, for sale cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MARRIED.

LOGAN—ELLIOTT.—In this City, on Monday, March 30, by Rev. James Millett, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN LOGAN, of Westchester County, to Miss JANE ELLIOTT, of this City.

BROWNSON—DE JOSSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 2, by Rev. A. Aug. Wood, Mr. LEANDER W. BROWNSON to Miss ZELIE DE JOSSON, both of this City.

EYRES—DERRY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, by Rev. J. R. Scarles, Mr. WM. F. EYRES to ISABELLA, daughter of the late Henry Derry, of Dublin.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

JONES—HUMPHREYS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, by Rev. John Ellis, Mr. DAVID D. JONES and Miss ELIZABETH HUMPHREYS, both of this City.

BOYD—BARLING.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Edward Tuttle, Mr. A. SCHUYLER BOYD, of Hoboken, to Miss FANNY BARLING, daughter of John Barling, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DANIEL—MOORE.—On Thursday, April 2, by Rev. S. Remington, Mr. EDWIN M. DANIEL, of New-York, to Miss CARRIE M. MOORE, of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

POTTER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 1, EVELINA, daughter of Lieut. D. D. Porter, U. S. N., aged 16 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 15 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

ALDIS.—Rev. CHARLES ALDIS, only son of Charles J. Aldis, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday evening, April 1, JANE B. JOHNSON, wife of Joseph B. Johnson, aged 18 years.

Fort Great Barrington, [illegible] please copy.

SATTERLEE.—On [illegible] HOWARD, son of Edward and Jane [illegible] 8 years.

PHILIPS.—On [illegible] o'clock P. M., Mr. HARRISON P[illegible] and brother, Simeon and Jesse Philips, [illegible] invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of [illegible] Tarrytown, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOUSEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 2, after a short illness, SARAH HOUSEMAN, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John V. Walker, No. 165 Schermerhorn-st., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

"ASHWORTH.—In Brooklyn, W. D., on Wednesday, April 1, at No. 13 Summit-st., EZEKIEL ASHWORTH.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BURR.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday afternoon, April 2, at 4 o'clock, JULIA ELMA, daughter of Abner G. and Sarah Josephine Burr, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 61 South 7th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

YOUMANS.—At Havana, on Thursday, March 19, WM. M. YOUMANS, of Philadelphia.

His remains will be brought to New-York per bark *Alfiertiff*, and then conveyed to Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., for interment.

BRADY, BALDWIN & BRADY,
No. 49 John-st.,
Corner of Dutch-st.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
in
PORCELAIN,
And all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE.

A large assortment of LOCKS, BOLTS, HINGES, WOOD and MACHINERY, SCREWS, PORCELAIN and SILVER-PLATED DOOR KNOBS, BELL PULLS, NAME and NUMBER PLATES, BRASS and IRON RIM KEYS, *Materials for Locksmiths, Bell Hangers, Machinists, &c.*, DIXON'S BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES, &c., at the lowest prices.

SCHNAPPS.

Schiedam Schnapps,
Juniper Schnapps,
Aromatic Schnapps,
Medicated Schnapps,
And all other Schnapps, and imitations of MESSERVEY'S London Cordial Gin!

UNIVERSAL WARNING!

It is well known that, in Holland, gin of "Genera" is manufactured of the most superior description. It is equally well known that the peasantry of that country do not indulge in the use of such an expensive luxury. They are forced to use a cheap and nasty distillation of resin, a filthy and camphene-like preparation, nicknamed by popular disgust, SCHNAPPS—just as a certain kind of death-dealing spirit beverage is christened "blue ruin" in England, and baptized "rot gut" in the United States. But what should we think of the malcalous impudence that would attempt to palm off such a murderous article here as pure Holland gin? What are we to think of the effrontery that would foist such a poisonous concoction down the throats of the American people, and gently hoist of success in time insulting the public intelligence, and making a flourishing business for our hospitals and graveyards?

These Schnapps, as they are called, have already been properly characterized by the Board of Tea Governors, out of which an effort was made to obtain an official indorsement, the better to deceive the American public into the use of them. They are imported here at so cheap a rate, and sold at prices so fully up to the mark of pure, unadulterated foreign liquors, that the profit to the Jews engaged in the speculation is enormous. It is this profit that enables them to advertise so constantly, and so expensively, in the hope of expelling from popular use all other and more wholesome beverages, and monopolizing the entire field of this country in the sale of this worthless article. We should not publish these facts, notorious as they are to the well-informed, did not self-defense render it a measure of imperative necessity. But we are the importers of a pure and popular beverage, known as Messenger's London Cordial Gin.

We have been inundated with enthusiastic certificates commendatory of its rare quality and excellent properties, from the medical faculty of every State in the Union. We have been cheered by the earnest approval of thousands of customers in our efforts to introduce such a graceful substitute for the adulterations of the age—such a sound and wholesome corrector of vicious waters for brewers—such an invigorating and refreshing, yet gentle stimulant, for invalids—such a pleasant and specific remedy for all maladies arising from the indolent action of the liver and kidneys. And yet it would not be difficult to find fugitives in our midst who, to thrust their worthless impositions into use, employ the most unscrupulous means to assail us and our business. We have submitted to these attacks, so far, in contemptuous silence, but our magnanimity has long been unappreciated, and we are determined, in future, to do ourselves and the public justice.

R. E. MESSENGER & CO.,
Sole Importers of the London Cordial Gin.
No. 56 Fulton-st

[illegible] FOR SALE.

[illegible] TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY [illegible] dwelling houses [illegible] basement and counter cellar, on the [illegible] between 9th and 10th avs., [illegible] in the best and [illegible] finished throughout in the best [illegible] brown-stone basement houses in West 23d-st., [illegible] and 10th avs.; also the brick basement dwelling [illegible] four stories high, No. 255 West 23d-st., corner [illegible] av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, [illegible] a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable [illegible] or investment of their money. Apply to MORGAN PINDAR, No. 265 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, [illegible] miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a [illegible] situation is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE—VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY for investment, on block bounded by Canal, Elm, Centre and Howard sts., the house and lot No. 5 Howard-st., [illegible] is exceedingly well built and has all the modern [illegible] stands in centre of block, 50 [illegible] from the corners of Elm and Centre sts. If not [illegible] private sale, will be positively sold at public sale, at [illegible] Exchange on the 10th of April. Apply on [illegible], or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 [illegible], with or without part of the furniture; [illegible] four stories, basement and under cellar, 21 feet 5 inches front, 54 feet deep, built in the best manner, three years ago; contains all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, [illegible] closets, &c., &c., and complete in every respect. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 146 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 13th-st., near [illegible], 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building [illegible] front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The [illegible] are adapted to any manufacturing business, [illegible] or machine-shop. There is a steam engine, with [illegible] ready for which will be sold with the premises if [illegible]. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE FOUR STORY English basement house, at the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 29th-st., containing all the modern improvements and built in the best manner. The parlor ceilings and the dining-room are frescoed, and the house [illegible] throughout, and is in the best order. It will be [illegible] bargain. Inquire of JOHN W. ASHMEAD, over the [illegible] Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A fine cottage, with six lots of ground, highly improved; 12 peach trees, 4 quinces, 20 [illegible], 100 currant-bushes, 30 gooseberry, 3 plots of strawberries, raspberries, rhubarb plants, &c.; rose-bushes, [illegible] flowers, &c. Apply to JOHN J. BROWN, No. [illegible], New-York, or G. W. KELSEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 134 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAVILION, at Gloucester, Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, boating, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 182 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 86 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 348 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The brick cottage house, No. 111 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, within half a block of the Myrtle-av. Railroad, with the furniture if desired. Contains 12 rooms; marble mantels, gas, &c. Apply to H. C. BANKS, No. 3 [illegible], New-York, or to JOHN T. BARBER, No. 440 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PRICE REDUCED TO $15,000—ONE of those elegant brown-stone front houses, four-story and basement, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best manner, situated No. 64 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size of house 20x55. Inquire on the premises from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. of C. TIBBITTS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, 20 ft. 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 104 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights, or to exchange for a place within an hour's ride of the City—stone front, three-story and basement, three rooms deep, all the modern improvements; price low, and terms easy. S. H. THAYER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PRICE $13,500, HALF CAN REMAIN at 6 per cent, the stone-front, high-stoop, three-story house, No. 88 East 12th-st., in complete order, having all the modern improvements, 25x45, with 12 feet extension, lot 25x105 feet. For cards, apply to GEORGE [illegible], No. 68 Broadway, room No. 12.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AVENUE—AN elegant, perfect, and moderate-sized house, just finished, built on end of the Goelet Leases; ground rent $190. Price, $10,000, of which $5,000 can remain for ten years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot, full size, built in best manner and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill —south house east of 4th-av., south side of 36th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 189 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBSTANTIAL, brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 46 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; price $7,500. Also one on 24th st., near 4th-av.; also one on West 36th-st., near 5th av.; also many houses at low prices. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 436 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st. N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, a steam-engine, fifteen horse power, and boiler, in complete order. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 343 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIX LOTS OF ground, with a handsome cottage house, on 133d-st., near 5th-av.; house new and well built. Also, 10 lots on 75th and 76th sts., near 8th-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EIGHTY-NINTH-st., near 1st-av., four lots, with a modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water-closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. [illegible] 6th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 106 First-place, between Court and [illegible] sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 125 feet, house [illegible] by 58. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 160 [illegible], New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone front house, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements; situated between Broadway and 6th-av., No. 23 West 27th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN stone basement house on the corner of Avenue C and 4th st., subject to the present lease of $900 per annum. Inquire of R. G. HYDE, No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 41 WEST [illegible]-st. Inquire on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; 1 lot (corner) 25x98; 1 do. 25x100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, [illegible] in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width.

This property is well adapted for a school, a hotel garni, or desirable for private residences. The houses will be sold together or separately. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, [illegible] many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa-sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 123 Columbia-st.—brown stone front house, (25x50,) with all the modern improvements. Lot is 25x150, running through to Furman st., and substantially terraced. It is one of the most desirable residences on the Heights. For particulars, apply to GEO. M. OLCOTT, No. 166 Pearl-st., New-York.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT four-story brick house No. 118 East 21st-st., nearly opposite Gramercy-park. The premises contain all conveniences for a small family, and will be sold at the low price of $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 28 Wall-st.

UNIONPORT.—FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE ACRE [illegible], a desirable location. For further particulars, apply to WM. MEGAR, at the American Bible House Finishing room, on Thursday and Saturday.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED ON LEASE—SITUATED between [illegible] and [illegible] avs. and 10th and 34th-sts. Rent from $1,400 to $1,800. Possession wanted 20th of April. Address, HOUSE WANTED ON LEASE, Post-Office Box No. 4,502.

ON THE 6TH INST. PREPARATIONS will be commenced to erect a division wall in "Tobacco [illegible] Warehouse No. 1, and this notice is [illegible] that owners of merchandise stored therein may take [illegible] may be necessary [illegible].

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBSCRIBER on the East River, at the foot of [illegible]-st. The property comprises 22 lots of ground, fronting on the river about [illegible] feet; a spacious garden, greenhouse, and stable; a comfortable dwelling containing all the usual Croton water conveniences, surrounded by fine old trees, and commanding a magnificent view of Hellgate and the adjacent scenery; drainage perfect, location high, healthy and retired; accessible by the 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroads, and only 30 minutes ride from Union-square, uniting the advantages of both City and country; will be leased only as a private residence upon favorable terms. For particulars, and a written order to view the premises, without which no person will be admitted, apply to EDWARD BELKNAP, No. 60 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDING No. 67 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 75 feet by 100; the building 50 feet by 100, 5 stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet, or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS in the large, first-class house, No. 307 9th-st.; second floor consisting of parlor, sitting-room, tea-room and two bedrooms, with two bedrooms in the attic, and privilege of bath-room; rent $375. Third floor consisting of six rooms with one bedroom in the attic, and privilege of bath-room; rent $225. N. B.—None but respectable persons need apply. Inquire of Dr. BERKY, No. 309 5th-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (26x80) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE No. 1 Rutgers-place, corner of Monroe and Jefferson sts. The house is in good order, furnished with Croton water, and gas fixtures complete, and contains 21 rooms, parlors and halls, partly furnished—well calculated for a private boarding-house. Apply to ISAAC CARPENTER & SON, No. 423 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 71 West 27th-st., with every convenience appertaining to a first-class house. Also, Nos. 80 and 84, directly opposite, three stories high basement and counter-cellar. Prices low to good and responsible parties.
J. K. POND, No. 289 Broadway, office No. 26.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES NOW occupied as a marble wareroom and dwelling house, No. 97 4th-av., well adapted for any business that requires much room. Rent $650. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—LARGE WAREROOM, NO. 539 BROADWAY, (between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,) dimensions 124 feet by 50, and 20 feet high. Also, the basement, same size, 15 feet high; suitable for piano-forte, furniture business, &c., or for exhibitions. Apply to J. R. PETERS on the premises.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT—an elegant four-story stone front house No. 13 West 24th-st., near the 5th-av. and Madison-square. The neighborhood is unsurpassed—the house contains all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY J. TAYLOR, No. 118 Chambers-st.

TO LET—Two stores, eight show rooms and two basements, 60 feet deep each, on Canal st., near Broadway. The present arrangements are for 11 distinct businesses, but will be altered to suit applicants. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or No. 137 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock, A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 48 West 22d, between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Possession before the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 28 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY brick dwelling house No. 84 West 27th st., containing the modern improvements. Will be put in complete order. Rent $750. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 36 Maiden-lane, or T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A GENTEEL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, frescoed, and handsomely furnished, between 4th and Lexington avs., and below 30th st., to let for one or more years from 1st May next. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., upholstery store.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 64 East 22d-st., 3 rooms deep, 13 rooms, containing the improvements, including gas fixtures; in perfect order. Apply as above from 1 to 4. Rent $1,000. Will not be let for a boarding house.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 129 THOMPSON-st., consisting of the front and back rooms, with two bedrooms adjoining the same, on the second floor; bedroom in the attic and front basement. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, THE LARGE store No. 578, 27½ feet wide, and running through to Crosby-st. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, three lofts of building No. 135 Avenue D, with large hoist-way and well lighted. The above building is on three stage routes. ABNER MILLS.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 35 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. Will be painted and put in order. Apply to F. R. COUDERT, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 768 BROADWAY; house suitable for business purposes, now so occupied; separate entrance to basement store. Apply No. 261 Greene-st., or E. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement of the very pleasant house No. 75 Amos-st., to a small family only. Rent, $650—to be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No. 435 Greenwich-st., 25x55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises, or of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, Office No. 4.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND story of the house No. 114 Forsyth-st., containing 2 rooms, 2 bedrooms, and 2 pantries. Can be seen from 10 till 4.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 687 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 2d floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 65 LIBERTY-st., between Broadway and Nassau. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—IN MURRAY-ST., A STORE 25x75, BEING the principal floor; to a good tenant the rent will be low. Address box No. 2,190, Post-office.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A CONVENIENT TWO-story and basement house pleasantly situated, at a low rent. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 96 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT IN HOBOKEN FOR SALE OR TO LET—A handsome three-story and basement Brick House, neatly furnished, pleasantly located in No. 4 Bloomfield-place, about eight minutes walk from Ferry. Price of House, Lot and Furniture, $5,500, on favorable time; price of House and Lot, $4,000, on favorable time; rent of House and Furniture, $600 per annum; rent of House partly furnished, $500 per annum; rent of House without Furniture, $400. Apply to D. WADSWORTH & CO., No. 168 Pearl-st., New York, or on the premises, Hoboken.

THREE-STORY COTTAGE ON FIFTH-AVENUE, AND LOT ADJOINING ON CORNER OF FORTY-FOURTH-STREET, TO LET OR LEASE—Rent $1,000. Cottage and carriage house with lot adjoining, on south side of 51st-st., for sale, let or lease on easy terms. Stable on 23d-st., (No. 135,) near 3d-av., 25 by 40, with loft and yard, now occupied by Ludlow's Express. Rent $300 and taxes. JOHN T. MILLS, office of three-cent stages, No. 10 West 44th-st., or J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 612 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE —From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE THREE-story house No. 69 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.; also one on West 37th-st.; also a three-story brown-stone house on West 38th-st.; also one on Franklin st.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

LOFTS TO LET.—The three spacious and well-lighted lofts of stores Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck Slip, suitable for any manufacturing business or for storage. Apply on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY—A FORTY-TWO years' lease of a lot on the east side of Broadway in the neighborhood of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Warren-st. [illegible] Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Back Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates. KIRTLAND & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

C[illegible] NEW-ROCHELLE [illegible] acres [illegible] in a good state of cultivation, a large and commodious dwelling, barn, cow shed, carriage and poultry house, &c. The buildings have all been built within the last 4 years, and built in the best manner; good water, plenty of fruit and good neighborhood, is beautifully situated on rising ground, one mile from the railroad depot; part of the purchase money can remain. For further particulars, inquire of WILLIAM DISBROW, Jr., at Carhart & Needham's, No. 60 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depot where all express trains, from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE—THE COUNtry seat of the late JAMES HARRISON, on Bergen Hill, (Hudson City,) about a mile and a half from the Jersey City Ferry, with all the advantages of a country and city residence, and every convenience appertaining to places of this description. Apply to WM. H. HARRISON, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Riverdale, two miles north of Yonkers, and within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station, a cottage-residence, with 1½ acres of land. The house commands a splendid River view. Apply at 21 Vesey-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN.—G. W. SMITH will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises: About 15 acres of land, situated on King-st. road, nearly a quarter of a mile fronting said road, being the residence of the late Elizabeth Park, deceased; the said place being 1½ miles from the village of Portchester, and the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. It is a beautiful place for a country residence. On the same are house, barn, out-houses, with first-rate well. Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place first fair day.

FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A desirable country residence of about 6 acres, in excellent order; the house suitable for a small family; out-buildings conveniently arranged, barn, stable, cow house, carriage house, &c. &c.; an apple orchard of young bearing trees, a good garden, and a large supply of choice fruit; situation high and healthy, commanding a fine landscape and distant view of the Sound; within 7 minutes ride of Rye or Port Chester station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting upon grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depot. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE one mile from depot at Sing Sing. This property is offered in building sites, from five to twenty-five acres each, and each spot has a fine river view and is beautifully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees of the choicest kind. Each lot to have a supply of pure spring water, from an elevated reservoir. Fine building stone and sand on the ground. No money required if improved. This is a rare chance for several persons to join and make up a neighborhood. J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT NEWTOWN, L. I., or exchange for City or good Brooklyn property, cottage-house, barn, wagon-house, well of water, and 8 lots of ground, with all kinds of fruits on it, all in picket fence. Also to let new two-story house, with kitchen attached to it, wagon-house, well of water, 7 lots of ground, all in good picket-fence, about 4 miles from the ferry, in a good healthy place, good stores, schools, churches and 5 minutes' walk to the railroad depot and stages. Inquire at No. 261 3d-st., New-York, near the East River, of JAS. BAILEY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT PRIME COST—A pleasant country residence 28x30 feet, with extensions, built for the owner last spring, including 8 lots of ground, planted with young fruit and shade trees, bushes, with fine well, &c.; on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and 200 yards from the depot; a beautiful and healthy location, in a select neighborhood; eight miles from Brooklyn, and one mile this side of Jamaica. Price $3,850. Mortgage $2,000. Apply to W. M. TOMPSON, No. 160 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of from 10 to 25 acres of excellent land, situated on a plank-road and near a depot of the Long Island Railroad, fifteen miles from the City. Fine house, surrounded by four acres of large shade trees of thirty years' growth, in a remarkably healthy and pleasant neighborhood; good water, out-buildings, &c. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—NORTH OF Depot, near the river, with unsurpassed views of the river, the Highlands and the Fishkill Mountains, a beautiful rural residence; new and tasteful [illegible], besides attic; lot 60 by 165 feet, and out-buildings. Will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TWO DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—On elevated and very healthy ground, on Staten Island. One has a magnificent view of the ocean, bay, and City. The houses are of stone, and surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees. Inquire of GEORGE C. BARRETT, Esq., or BARRETT & BRINSMEDE, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, EAST side, one hour from the City, a fine country seat; house large and first class with modern improvements, good stables, river view of 40 miles, 6 acres of land under good cultivation, abundant water privileges. Location perfectly healthy. House furnished. Address A. B., Box No 374 Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson; where a painting can be seen of the place.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED BROOKLYN property for a first class country seat near a depot, in a healthy section, where good social, educational and religious privileges can be enjoyed. Stock, farming implements and furniture would be purchased. Address W. L. R., Box No. 479 New-York Post Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT dwelling-house in Stamford, Conn., having all the modern improvements, gas, bathing-room, water closet, &c. Lot nearly 300 feet deep, with barn and other outhouses; well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c. Rent, $350. Apply to SATTERLEE & [illegible], No. 30 Dey-st., or to A. G. CLARK & CO., Stamford.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE IN PLAINFIELD—A GOOD new two-story house, ten rooms, barn, and seven city lots, with fruit and shrubbery; $2,800 cash. A large store and dwelling, on Main-st.—price $3,500. Call on E. BROWN, No. 27 Fulton-st., or T. VAIL, Plainfield. Also, three houses to rent.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A VERY nice cottage house and grounds. Rent $450. Also, a cottage and grounds on 61st-st. Rent $250. Also, a commodious house and grounds near 74th-st and Bloomingdale Road. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE DEPOT, two convenient cottages, with gardens attached. Rent $225 and $175. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers st., or WM. CODDINGTON, Fordham.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS ON THE HUDSON.—6 acres near Riverdale Station—elegant first class improvements; elegant Swiss cottage and 9 acres, well fruited and shaded, near Mr. Forrest's place; 26 acres on the river, 1 mile south of Yonkers—first class improvements; 6 acres, with first class Italian villa, at Dobb's Ferry, on the river—grounds beautifully laid out, with rustic arbors, bridges, fish ponds, groves, &c., &c.; 30 acres at Rockland Lake, with splendid river and mountain views—large first class house; 5 acres at Irvington—first class house; 24 acres at Tarrytown, with Gothic cottage on high ground; 3 acres at Tarrytown, on the river, near the depot—new brick house, in modern style; 56 and 103 acres at Cruger's Station; splendid villa and 18 acres, and an English cottage and 30 acres on high ground, the finest prospect in the country; model farm of 130 acres, and farm of 40 acres at Peekskill; an elegant country seat of 6 acres on the river, opposite West Point; one of 10 acres, one of 20, and one of 35 acres, all finely improved, at Fishkill; an old homestead farm of 108 acres, at Newburg, on the river; fine country seat and farm of 60 acres at New-Hamburg, together with a long list of some of the most desirable places on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and Long Island and New-Jersey.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARMS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—One 37 acres, near Spring Valley Depot, Rockland County, N. Y., $1,800—$1,200 cash; one 40 acres, with store, $2,200; 20 others in same county; 30 in Orange County; 30 in Sullivan County; 40 in Penn.; 24 in Westchester, Putnam, Broome, and others counties; 12 on Long and Staten Islands; 10 in New-Jersey; 50, 100 or 2,000 acres good unimproved land $2 50 to $10 per acre, 4 to 6 hours ride from New-York; 15 splendid country seats near New-York; one farm in Orange County, 248 acres, $1,600; one 140 acres, $1,700; one in Sullivan County, in village, 399 acres, $2,600, with good dam and water power; one 440 acres, $2,900—$700 cash; one 150 acres, $750; one 75 acres, $600; also large quantity of good timber land. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 to 8 o'clock. Patronage solicited in the real estate business.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANE & CO.'S Express Office, No. 124 West-st., New-York, or No. 116 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

$13,000.—VALUABLE FARM—TEN MINUTES' walk from Gov. King's residence at Jamaica, for sale or exchange for a City dwelling, 80 acres, in a high state of cultivation, plenty of fruit, buildings extensive, in first-rate order and ready for immediate occupancy. Plank road before the door and railroad in rear of farm; stage and cars many times daily.
G. FELCH, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—4,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND in Wisconsin, near the line of the [illegible] Railroad [illegible] inquire of [illegible].

FARMS TO LET.

[illegible] PROPERTY [illegible] miles from the village of [illegible] Hudson River Railroad, station [illegible] miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, farm house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has great celebrity; the land is very productive in grass, meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE —38 acres, situated on the banks of the river about 35 miles from New-York, beautifully wooded, commanding a fine view of the river; one mile from the Railroad depot. For particulars inquire of G. H. CRUGER, No. 26 William-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A FARM, OF FROM 100 to 250 acres. Apply, with particulars, to A. M. K., Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New-York. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery, than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the buildings are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw, marble, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 24th-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—Rear of No. 38 Ann-st., three large rooms, warmed by steam pipes and well lighted, well calculated for any kind of manufacturing business, with steady power; rent reasonable. Apply to WILDE & BULGER, or JAMES JOY, engineer, on the premises—immediate occupation if required.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depot Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER.—At No. 448 Water-st., first and second floors, spacious, well-lighted and desirable for any light business requiring space; will be let to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 489 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 12th st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers one of the best fertilizers, as well as the cheapest substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, contains no seeds of weeds, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

MAPES' SUPER PHOSPHATES OF LIME —The best Fertilizers known.
Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-phosphate of Lime $50 per ton.
Mapes' Improved Super-phosphate of Lime....$50 per ton.
Mapes' Potash-phosphate, for Grass and Grain Crops, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Barley.......$25 per ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers.......$40 per ton.
In sacks of 160 lbs. each. FRED. McCREADY,
No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt st., New-York City.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS—FROM PETER Henderson, Jersey City, fresh from the garden every day, at the seedstore No. 7 John-st., comprising moss, climbing and perpetual roses, with and without pots, climbing vines, and other garden plants and roots of every description. Catalogues.

CAMELIAS, CAMELIAS, CAMELIAS.—A fine collection of Camelias, Azaleas and other choice green-house plants, in fine order, will be sold at extremely low prices, on account of the removal of the subscriber. ROBERT REID, cor. 30th-st. and Broadway.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE—(SORGHUM SACCHARATUM) in large and small quantities for sale at the Agricultural warehouse and Seed store of R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:

CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.

MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.

PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.

HAMS 800 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvassed for shipping.

SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.

LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.

BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.

Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
500 barrels Railroad Repacked.

EXTRA FAMILY PALE SOAP.—IN ADDITION to our well-known brand of Extra family Soap, we have to inform wholesale grocers and others, that we have entered largely into the manufacture of Pale Soap, which we confidently assert will be found unexcelled by any in the market. All the various qualities of soap manufactured in our establishment, are warranted pure and free from adulteration with French chalk, pipe clay, sal soda, or any other substance that will injure the hands or clothing, and which several soap makers are now in the habit of compounding and mixing with their soap, whereby they are enabled to sell it at a less price. All orders, whether by post or otherwise, attended to with punctuality and dispatch. ☞ Goods shipped, or sent to any part of the City, free of expense. JAMES BUCHAN & CO., Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Elizabeth-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 15th day of April, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of Primary School Building in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in the XIth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

Separate proposals will be received for the masons' and carpenters' work, or one builder may propose for the whole.

All bids must state the names and residences of the persons proposed as securities.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1857.

AARON B. ROLLINS,
JAMES MARSHALL,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES H. BRENNAN,
GEORGE WHITE.
} Committee on Repairs XIth Ward.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Education until the 15th day of April, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a Primary School building in Mott-st., in the VIth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Education. The masons' and carpenters' proposals must be separate, and will name satisfactory securities for the faithful completion of the contracts.

The undersigned reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1857.

WALTER ROCHE,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS CLARKE,
} Committee on Buildings and Repairs of School Officers of VIth Ward.

NOTICE TO IRON WORKERS, BOILER MANUFACTURERS, &c.—Proposals for the immediate manufacture of 300 iron bodies for sewer carts, to be constructed of sheet iron as per pattern and specifications, will be received at this office until the 7th inst.
WM. ROSS REYNOLDS,
No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

MACHINERY.

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES—EMERY, HOUGHTON & CO.'S, HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.'S, Patents.—For family and manufacturing purposes. The subscriber, in calling attention of the public to these improvements, feels fully warranted in asserting, without qualification, that for simplicity of construction, rapidity of movement and thoroughness of execution, they are unequaled, and that all they require is to be seen and tried to be appreciated. He would simply ask those wishing to purchase for family use or manufacturing purposes, to call and examine the merits of these machines. Sweet's folder for binding cloth and leather, attached to the manufacturing machine if desired. Sales and exhibition rooms No. 333 Broadway, corner Worth-st.
H. S. K. CALEB.

BARLOW'S ROTARY WOOD PLANING MACHINE—Will plane 28 inches wide and from ¼ to 3½ inches thick; price $275. The above machine, with tonguing and grooving machine, $350. These machines are complete in every respect, and equal to any in use. Sold by the Newark Machine Company, Newark, N. J.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depot nor agent in America, for the sale of my [illegible] optical instruments. [illegible]
THEO. SAGUET.

INSTRUCTION.

E[illegible] SCHOOL [illegible]—The well known School will open for [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, May 6. [illegible] beautiful location. The buildings are large and commodious, with 12 acres of ground attached. No pains are spared to render it a safe, comfortable and happy home for boys, while they receive thorough instruction in English [illegible] and modern languages. The School is [illegible] to parents who desire their sons to have a [illegible] for college, or for a business life. Circulars [illegible] information can be obtained [illegible] & HALSTED, No. 26 Dey-st.; [illegible], No. 21 Park-place; SHARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT, No. 165 Greenwich-st.; JOHN G. TUCKER & CO., No. 130 Greenwich-st.; EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, Esq., No. 56 Park-place, or by addressing the Principals, Rev. JAMES L. HELM, Rev. JAMES P. HUGHES.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Mr. JOSEPH KARGE, Doctor of Philosophy, from the Universities of Berlin and Paris, will, from the middle of April, be permanently connected with this Institution, as Instructor in Modern Languages, Lecturer in History, and Associate in the Classical Department. Mr. KARGE having been for several years Principal of an Institution on Staten Island, his varied attainments and rare qualifications as an instructor are already known to many in this community, and Mr. GRANT takes great pleasure in announcing an arrangement which promises so many advantages. Mr. LYON will continue to give his efficient services, as hitherto. Particular information given on application at the rooms of the Institute, No. 836 Broadway, over Wagner & Cooper's Saloon.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—At White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—N. M. BELDEN, A. M., S. S. BELDEN, Principals. This Institution will commence its Summer session on the first Monday of May next. A limited number of pupils will be received, to whose moral, intellectual and physical culture the undivided attention of the Principals will be devoted. The unsurpassed healthfulness of the place, its easiness of access by Harlem Railroad, and the ample and well shaded school-grounds, combine to render it a highly desirable location for a Literary Institution.

Circulars containing particulars may be obtained at RANDOLPH'S, No. 6[illegible] Broadway; at STANFORD & SWORDS; at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, or on application to the Principals.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—BENJ. F. MILLS and J. A. MILLS Associate Principals.—The thirty-first semi-annual term of this Institution will commence Wednesday, May 6, and continue twenty-one weeks. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.; at IVISON & PHINNEY'S bookstore, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals, at the Bancroft House, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING-School for boys, at Freehold Monmouth County, N. J. The location is remarkably healthy, entirely free from chills and fever, and all kindred diseases; its proximity to the ocean so modifies the temperature that the Winters are less rigorous, and the heat of Summer is not so intense as in places further inland. The accommodations and facilities of the School are of an unusually liberal character. For circulars, apply to the Principal.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $130 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals.
Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Will commence its Summer Session on the first Monday in May. Circulars, or applications for admission of pupils, may be made by addressing me, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, or at Perth Amboy, N. J.
ELIAS S. SCHENCK, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN., (ELM PARK)—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal, aided by accomplished teachers. The Summer term commences April 8. Parents wishing to make arrangements for their sons, or negotiate as to terms, &c., can do so by application to Messrs. WATKINSON & MILLER, Counselors, No. 20 Nassau-st.

COUDERT'S LYCEUM, UNDER THE DIRECTION of Professor F. B. MAURICE, No. 95 St. Mark's place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. Pupils received at any time. Circulars and references at the Institute.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' Ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer term will open on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of April. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and Circulars to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMAN.

$15.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 BROADWAY, will form special private classes on MONDAY, April 6, at only $15 for a full commercial course in double entry book-keeping and writing. This is the cheapest course ever offered. Persons wishing to benefit by it must apply immediately. Ten seats vacant.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $200 a year. Next session will open May 4. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The 37th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

$2.00.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Bookkeeping $10, time unlimited, or $20 for a full commercial course of penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., to qualify young men for business. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the principal.

PHONETIC SHORT-HAND ACADEMY, No. 80 Madison-st., conducted by ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Law Reporter. Circulars sent, on application. Open evenings.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 15, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS.—ONLY WAREROOMS NOS. 419 AND 421 BROADWAY, CORNER OF CANAL.—A large variety of the above make to rent. Rent deducted if purchased. Beautiful pianos, same make, for sale, on reasonable terms. TAYLOR & FARLEY'S melodeons for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS. —JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 72 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

19 PIANOS AND 9 MELODEONS FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—One elegant 6½-octave rosewood piano for $[illegible], some at $65, up to $250, or to rent at $2, $3, $4 and $5 a month. Two melodeons, prices $37 and $45. Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 235 Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

TO PIANO-FORTE DEALERS.—ACCOMMODATIONS in one of the very best positions in the City to be leased to a good tenant. Inquire of M. W. DODD No. 59 Chambers-st.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 320, 322 and 324 2d-av., cor. 19th-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 18th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 26 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 33 William-st.

BRUSHES.—JOHN K. HOPPER WILL REMOVE [illegible] to [illegible] Pearl-st., Harper's Building, [illegible] the 1st of May. [illegible].

MEDICAL.

[illegible] KENNEDY'S [illegible]-SPARILLA. [illegible] to be found and [illegible] article, and is infinitely [illegible] of the kind for purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, and [illegible] from the system. It may be taken with [illegible] perfect safety, is pleasant to the taste, composed of purely vegetable extracts, and it has achieved such well-merited popularity that it is extensively used in hospitals as a standard medicine throughout America and Europe.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 180 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. [illegible] Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR. None are genuine unless the engravings of the words of the Patent Office of England, the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are affixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 107 Prince-st., (a few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments [illegible] thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great Remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. BARROW, only when paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing the public genuine European preparations, and effectually shielding them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases are sent by mail, but not free of postage.

☞ No. 107 Prince-st., (a few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE [illegible] in the [illegible] OF VENEREAL DISEASES [illegible] but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $1,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye who have been [illegible], that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days feel "[illegible] himself again." Office, No. 50 Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 3 [illegible], a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete medical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion and impotency, induced by early indiscretion, causes, &c., in which the nature and effects of this fearful malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—30th edition, 400 pages, 150 picture illustrations, &c., $1, gives the advertised remedies and cheap methods of the author's Paris and London treatment of weakness, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Broome, near St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Dutchman, &c.

ROAKES' IODINE LINIMENT—THE BEST remedy for scrofulous swellings, stiff joints, rheumatism, &c. This liniment has performed such astonishing cures that it would stagger belief, if they could not be substantiated by the most reliable proof. It requires only a trial to satisfy the invalid. Sold by INGERSOLL & FIELD, No. 24 Beekman-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and nowhere else; all others are malicious counterfeits. It is the most valuable discovery in medical science, as being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial.

DR. CURTIS, FROM EUROPE, MAY BE consulted on private diseases and secret ailments of every description. A faithful and reliable treatment guaranteed in all cases. Utmost secrecy and delicacy observed. Terms moderate. Early application is requested. No. 26 Howard-st., two doors east of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH'S OFFICE IS TO No. 564 Broadway, corner 14th-st., where he will practice as usual, in stricture, diseases of the sexual and urinary organs, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Hours, till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps.—Dr. S. [illegible], dentist, 421 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and preventing the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably produces.

DENTISTRY.—MANY HAVE THOUGHT THAT Dr. HOWE, of No. 285 Grand-st., is going to move, or has moved; that is a false report. Teeth inserted and teeth extracted without pain, by a new and late process.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

BEWARE OF GAMMON.
Look out for counterfeits,
Vile and detestable;
Rats are not killed
By a spurious comestible;
And though powder conceive
Will kill you and I,
Bugs won't take a dose if
Your almost you try.
Go to Lyon, if troubled
With Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice;
If you once have been humbled
Don't be a fool twice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.—The depot of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, for the certain and instant destruction of Insects and Vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SPLENDID bay horses, 16 hands high, perfectly matched, 6 years old. For style and action, kindness and gentleness, their equals are rarely to be found. Price $1,050. Apply to D. C. P., Box No. 4,108 Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY.—100 coal carts, second-hand or new. Apply to WM. R. REYNOLDS, No. 133 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY.—100 Cart Horses. Apply to WM. R. REYNOLDS, No 133 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY VIRGINIA Pine, [illegible] Coal and Hickory [illegible] delivered. [illegible] & SON, No. [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN and YONKERS, to close a trust.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following described real estate, viz:

NEW-YORK.

Forty-fourth-street.—Three 3-story frame houses and lots situated on the northerly side of 44th-st., 250 feet west from the 11th-av., known as Nos. 388, 390, and 387. Houses each 16x30; lots 16x100 feet.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.

Woodhull-street.—Two 2-story brick dwelling houses and lots situated on the north side of Woodhull st., 30 feet westerly from Columbia-st. Houses each 16x30 feet; lots 30 feet.

BROOKLYN—Eastern District.

Remsen-street.—The 2-story frame dwelling house and lot situated on the south side of Remsen-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., and known as No. 68. The house is filled in with brick to the peak—with tea room attached. House 22x36 feet; lot 100 feet.

Wyckoff-street.—The lot of land situated on the north side of Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., and known as No. 56. The improvement consists of a 2-story frame cottage, 20x30 feet, on the front, and a 2-story frame house, 20x16 feet, on the rear of the lot. Lot 25x100.

North First-street.—Three 4-story brick dwelling houses and lots situated on the south side of North 1st st., between 10th st and Union av. Houses each 27 feet 3 inches, by 46 feet; lots 100 feet.

Second-street.—Three 4-story brick dwelling houses on the westerly side of 2d-st., between South 2d and South 3d sts., each 25x44 feet; lots 77 feet.

YONKERS.

The 2-story frame dwelling house and lot situated on the easterly side of Orchard st., 50 feet northerly from Myrtle-st., known as lot No. 44, 25x100 feet.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale. Maps and further particulars can be had on application to the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

H. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND DESIRABLE Household Furniture, Solid Rosewood Parlor Furniture, en suites, Pier Glasses, Works of Art, &c., at the residence No. 76 26th-st., west of 5th-av.—FRANCIS NASH, Auctioneer. On SATURDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly-carved rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, solid rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors and back; carved rosewood etageres, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; superior seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; large French plate pier and oval mirrors, ormolu and bronzed clocks, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; magnificent China vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bisque figures, elegant Brussels carpets and rugs; also a large variety of superior oil paintings, by old artists; rosewood extension dining table, dining-room chairs, do. suite in silk plush; rich China tea and dinner sets; crystal cut-glass ware; also, silver ware, consisting of a general assortment used in first-class families. The bed-room furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, weighing 60 pounds each, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, &c.; also, all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking stoves, step ladder, Gutta hose pipe, cooking utensils of almost every name, kind and description, entirely too numerous to mention. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for that purpose, every article of which from the kitchen to the attic, will be sold without any restrictions. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. This being a free and unlimited sale, the auctioneer will require a satisfactory cash deposit from every purchaser.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 2, AND FRIDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the cabinet warerooms of Mr. A. Fowler, No. 190 East Broadway, corner of Jefferson-st., his entire stock of custom made cabinet furniture, without reserve, the owner declining business; consisting of, viz.:

Parlor Furniture—Suites in elegantly-carved rosewood, covered with blue and gold, green and gold, and maroon satin brocatel; do. in plush; do. in plush and hair-cloth. Also, complete suites upholstered, and ready for covering, to suit the purchaser; mahogany set, of various sizes, covered in hair-cloth; rosewood etageres; sofa, side, and centre tables, richly carved, and statuary marble-top; encoignures, sewing chairs of different styles, reception do., secretaries, &c.

Dining-Room Furniture—Extension-tables, buffets, chairs, arm do., side-tables of rosewood, oak, and mahogany, and dining-room suites.

Bed-Room Furniture—Rosewood carved bedsteads, armoires, marble-top richly carved bureaus in rosewood, mahogany, and black-walnut, with marble tops; commodes, cribs, &c., arm and fancy chairs, covered in great variety; lounges and chairs, also, bedsteads and secretaries; a large assortment of the best hair mattresses.

All of these articles are warranted in every respect, being the manufacture of the well-known proprietor, and will be positively sold without reserve. They can be examined with catalogue two days before the sale. Terms at sale. The unfinished stock will be finished and sold at some future day.

D. S. Houghton, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 27 West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the entire contents of the House, which is in fine order, and embraces a very large assortment of rich and costly furniture, made to order by the best city makers, and to be sold without reservation. Sale commencing in the parlors at 10½ o'clock A. M. promptly. Basement contains oak extension dining table, oak chairs to match, oak sideboard, &c., together with an unusual variety of China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, cut glass and Bohemian decanters, [illegible] English tapestry carpets, three solid rosewood suites, in rich and [illegible] and other clocks, [illegible] oil paintings [illegible] American and French artists; one of Nunns & Fischer's celebrated rosewood, 7-octave pianos, [illegible] carved rosewood bookcase, made by Hutchings [illegible] English hall oil-cloths, rosewood hat-stand, velvet stair carpets, finely carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, [illegible] mahogany [illegible] sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, [illegible] altogether making an assortment well worthy the attention of buyers, as everything is to be positively sold, and no postponement on any account. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 346 Broadway.

H. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, APRIL 3, of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture, an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs, [illegible] rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence No. 131 Clinton-place, west of 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved [illegible] furniture, [illegible] above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, [illegible] rosewood secretary, do. bureau [illegible] spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase, do. library, solid oak extension table, do. sideboard to match, do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa-bedsteads, hair mattresses, [illegible] chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tete-a-tete, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary marble tops, silver ware, China tea-sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery, with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of March [illegible], at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $50 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 2, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY, Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY, Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

Roy H. Smith, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.—Will sell at public auction on the premises of the late CHARLES H. SEYMOUR, Ravenswood, on FRIDAY, April 3, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following articles, viz: 1 pair of matched carriage-horses, very stylish drivers, 1 two-horse rockaway wagon, 1 horse carriage, 1 light spring fancy wagon, 1 common spring wagon, 2 good cows, harness, bells, robes, and lot of farming utensils, stack salt hay, bees in hive, large lot of excellent barnyard manure, together with an assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Sale positive, by order of the Executrix of the late CHARLES H. SEYMOUR.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 88 WEST 23RD-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on MONDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above elegant 4-story house and lot, built by day's work in the most thorough manner possible, and replete with every improvement which comfort and luxury can desire, including independent stairway and dumb waiter to the 4th story, stained glass dome to extension and library-room, which cannot be surpassed for perfection in the City. This property can be seen before the sale, and cannot otherwise be appreciated. House 22x70, lot half block.

By order, P. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH AND READE STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Church-street.—The house and lot No. 69 Church-st., on the west side, adjoining the lot on the corner of Reade-st.

Reade-street.—House and lot No. 11 Reade-st., opposite Elm-st.

Unexceptionable titles, and a large amount can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer. Office, No. 21 Broadway.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, ROSEWOOD PIANO, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, &c., AT NO. 279 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, the entire elegant Furniture contained therein, being the manufacture of the best City Cabinet-makers, and but little used. Also, a chosen collection of modern and ancient Oil Paintings by the most celebrated artists; together with China and glass ware, Brocatel and Lace Curtains, &c., &c. Full particulars in a few days.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF BROWN HORSE, BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. TO-MORROW, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, opposite salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., will be sold, without reserve, a dark-brown horse, 14½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness. Is a stylish and fast traveler.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 3,
At No. 93 Broadway,
of
60 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE,
CHIEFLY STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Partially damaged by fresh water,
on board steamer Isaac Newton,
for Cash, without reserve,
by
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, Saturday, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the elegant modern furniture and costly works of art contained in the 5-story first-class house, No. 152 West 21st-st., near the 7th av.

The sale of this furniture will be strictly peremptory, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining costly furniture and superb works of art without restriction. There will be no postponement of this sale on account of weather, and a cash deposit will be exacted of all purchasers, to insure a prompt delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately. The sale will commence in dining-room at 10½ o'clock precisely, with elegant mahogany extension dining-table, marble beaufet, large and valuable quantity of rich China of every description, costly silver-ware, dining and tea service, salvers, forks, spoons, &c.; crystal cut glass of every description, pearl and ivory cutlery, with every description of superb dining-room furniture.

The Parlors are magnificently furnished with splendid carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with embossed cover and stool, elegant carved double suite rosewood parlor furniture, the frames carved in grapes and fruit baskets, of 16 pieces, covered in rich satin, one suite 8 pieces, in purple and gold, with slip covers, one of 9 pieces, covered in maroon velvet, all those suites are first class, and in perfect condition; solid rosewood Turkish lounges, with Turkish chairs to match, two superb rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts, elegant rosewood library bookcase, made by Meeks, English velvet carpet rugs to match, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, rich lace curtains and cornices, three elegant pier and mantel mirrors, costly China vases, marble statuettes, bronzes, beautiful oil-paintings, including the Madonna, with a profusion of costly and unique parlor ornaments, fine large ormolu chandeliers, hall stand, hall chairs, English oil-cloth, &c.

Library and Chamber furniture in elegant carved rosewood throughout, with full marble tops, superb bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood secretary bookcase, carpets, oval mirrors, clocks, French sofas, Voltaire and arm chairs, with a large variety of mahogany and oak furniture not enumerated in this advertisement. Strangers in the City will find responsible men in attendance to cart and ship their goods. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank.

E. C. Halliday, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WILLIAM AND CEDAR STREETS, AND ON MAIDEN-LANE.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Edward Sleeson, referee:

William-st.—The valuable property known as No. 62 William-st., being 24 feet 2½ inches wide in front, 23 feet 8 inches in the rear, 125 feet deep on the easterly side, and 126 feet on the westerly side. Also,

Cedar-st.—The lot and 4-story brick store No. 13 Cedar-st., 27 feet 8½ inches wide in front, 27 feet in the rear, and 70 feet in depth. Also,

Maiden-lane.—The lot and 3-story brick building No. 88 Maiden-lane, 27 feet 3 inches wide, and 62 feet deep. Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer.

GEO. A. HALSEY, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—ELEGANT PAIR OF HORSES AND PHAETON—THIS DAY, April 3, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., at 1 o'clock, a superb span of dark brown, long-tail horses, 15½ hands, 6 years old, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle, of uncommon beauty, style and action, have trotted together in 3:15, and for beauty, style and speed combined cannot be surpassed. Also, an elegant light Phaeton, built by Wood Bros. Also, a beautiful light double harness. Also, steel pole, chains, steel martingales, blankets, rollers, &c. The whole establishment cost the present owner upwards of $2,000, and will be positively sold without reserve. Also, the celebrated horse Buckskin, warranted perfect in every way, and the finest lady's horse in the country. Also, a top wagon and single harness. Also, several new road wagons, harness, &c.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer.

STANDARD, DWARF STANDARD, RUNNING AND OTHER ROSES, CAMELIAS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, for WILLIAM WILSON, florist, No. 49 West 14th-st., and Astoria, L. I., standard, dwarf standard, running, monthly and other roses, vines, honeysuckles, very choice camelias, &c., all warranted true to name, &c., by Mr. WILSON. Printed catalogue morning of sale.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.—Extensive sale of parlor, chamber, dining-room and other furniture, carpets, China, glass and plated ware, &c., &c. For particulars, see Herald and Express.

Wellington A. Carter, Auctioneer.

SEGARS, WINES, BRANDIES—AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, assortment hardware, house furnishing articles, brandies, cigars, claret, port, champagne, together with a lot of miscellaneous articles adapted to the retail trade.

William Abbott, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—ELLIS LYONS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113½ Bowery, an extensive assortment of new and second hand furniture, mirrors, crockery; also 50 lounges; French brandies and cordials. Sale positive.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, AND IN THE VILLAGES OF JAMAICA AND LAWRENCEVILLE, QUEENS COUNTY, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Executors of Richard M. Lawrence, deceased, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. The following described premises, situate in the 7th Ward of the city of Newark, County of Essex and State of New-Jersey: said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner northerly from the Morris Canal, about four and two-thirds chains, formed by the westerly line of the whole tract which runs from said corner north, six degrees west, and a line which runs also from said corner north eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes east, to a small tract of marsh or swamp; thence from the said corner on and along the first mentioned line, north six degrees, east eighteen chains and seventy seven links towards the Passaic River; thence south eighty-nine degrees, west two chains and fifty links; thence north twenty one degrees and fifteen minutes west nine chains and thirty-eight links to the Passaic River, thence along the said river, an easterly course, seven chains and twenty-five links; thence south six degrees, east nine chains and fifty-five links; thence south seventy-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east two chains and twenty-five links, to a point distant four chains and thirty-eight links, from the first mentioned line; thence south six degrees, east seventeen chains and fifteen links to about the middle of the marsh or swamp aforesaid; thence south eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west four chains and thirty-eight links to the place of beginning. Said premises are about a mile from the Railroad Depot at Market-st. Also the following described premises, situated in Lawrenceville and Jamaica, Queens County, State of New-York.—A lot in the village of Lawrenceville, in the town of Newtown, Queens County, New-York; also lots in the village of Jamaica; and a parcel of land in the village of Jamaica, situate on the southerly side of the Brooklyn Turnpike. Maps of said property, containing a full description of said premises, can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. For particulars as to title, &c., apply to Messrs. LAWRENCE & IRWIN, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

RICHARD LAWRENCE,
ABRAHAM LAWRENCE,
CHARLES W. LAWRENCE, } Executors.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO., auctioneers, No. 85 Nassau-st., in returning thanks for past favors, respectfully solicit from their friends and the public, sales of furniture at private residences, warerooms, or at their stores, No. 85 Nassau-st., to which particular attention will be paid.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 83,)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

H. STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the tastes of the most fastidious in architecture and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner for styles and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal. HENRY STONEY, No. 536 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 185 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Rich, well-made suites, at the old stand, No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. J. B. PRESDER.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

LEAKY ROOFS! LEAKY ROOFS!—ROOFS made perfectly tight by A. L. OSBORN'S Ne Plus Ultra Cement; this cement is designed expressly for roofs. It hardens soon after application, to the consistency of slate, is unaffected by any temperature, will not rust, does not require paint, and is warranted protection against all leaks. Samples can be seen at the office, No. 414 Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 30 William-st. (next building below Wall-st.),
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH, late of No. 63 Wall-st.

New-York, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. U. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Geo. C. Smalley, Wm. C. Reed, Alfred W. Bartlett, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive one-third the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expire on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co., Pittsburg, Saturday, March 28.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the interest to July 1, 1856, and premiums, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED Coupons of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's 7 per cent. Bonds having been lost, the public are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as payment thereof has been stopped:

Nos. 261 to 284 at $35 each	$140
Nos. 6,604 to 6,607 at $35 each	140
Nos. 10,722 to 10,723 at $17 50 each	35
Nos. 6,626 and 6,[illegible] at $35 each	70
Nos. 4,795, 6,263 to 6,272, 5,569, 8,767, 8,768, 9,468, 9,468, 9,494, 11,251, at $17 50 each	315
Total	$700

Fifty dollars reward will be paid to the finder thereof on application at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., or a due proportion of the reward for such portion of the certificates returned.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ocean Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, April 1, 1857.—The annual election for twenty-one Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Office Panama Railroad Company, New-York, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 4th of April next until the 17th, at 10 A. M.—as an election of Directors of said Company will take place at Milwaukee on the 16th. JOSEPH S. COLT, Transfer Agent.

New-York, No. 8 Wall-st., March 31, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 106 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of April next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

New-York, March 31, 1857.

Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, March 17, 1857.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, April 6. Poll open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

Office of the Fulton Fire Insurance Co., No. 40 Wall-st., April 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent, payable on and after Monday the 6th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

New-York, April 1, 1857.

MR. RICHARD BELL—LATE MANAGER OF the Agency of the Bank of British North America, in this City, holds our full power of Attorney to direct and manage our business. ROBB, HALLETT & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Office of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Wisconsin for the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement, will be paid at No. 22 Trinity Building, New-York. ABM. B. CLARK, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent, payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD BONDS.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the town of Mineral Point, issued to the Mineral Point Railroad Company, due the current month, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILroad Bonds falling due on the first of April will be paid at maturity, with accrued interest at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 34 William-st., corner of Pine.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE FIRST OF April, of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, April 1, 1857.

CITY LOANS.—TEMPORARY LOANS WILL be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $500, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at six per cent., and payable in from six months to one year, as may be desired. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, March 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the second Monday in April ensuing. The transfer-book will close on the 1st of April and remain so till 13th, inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KEROSENE OIL CO.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The coupon for interest on the Bonds of this Company, maturing the 1st of April, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d av., corner of 9th-st.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 11 will bear interest from the 1st.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April next, at the Banking house No. 108 Broadway. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, MARCH 24, 1857.—The Annual Election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at their Banking-house, corner of Broadway and Chambers st. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1857. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 211 East-Broadway, on Monday, the 13th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order of the Board. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Rose Hill Savings Bank, No. 251 Third-av.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums from $1 to $1,000. Deposits made on or before April 15, draw interest from April 1.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

Office of the
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	R. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,
Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 49 Wall-st. to No. 50 Wall-st.—Mechanics' Bank Building.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, EITHER SPECIAL or general, with $25,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in the best package business in New-York. Over $100,000 sold to Jobbers of this City alone. The house has control of certain articles, paying $15,000. Sales $200,000, profits $40,000, expenses $15,000. Bankable references. This is a rare opportunity. Investment need not be made for more than 3 years. If partner is general, must be an active competent business man. Address L. M. & Co., Box No. 1,756 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOTEL PROPERTY, Hoboken, $20,000. Splendid country seat, Brooklyn, to let, $450 a year. Partner wanted, lumber business, with $7,000—$2,000 wanted on mortgage. 2 houses, Jersey City, worth $5,000. Bakery for sale, Cherry-st., $1,000. Superior meat shop, Madison-st., $[illegible]. Grocery store, Johnson-st., Brooklyn, $500. Oyster saloon, Grand-st., $150. Apply at No. 112 Chambers-st., Room No. 7.

$4,000.—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—The stock, fixtures and lease of a retail dry goods store of fifteen years' standing. Location central, and the best in the City. Address Box No. 34 Post-Office, Newark, N. J., or call on N. DAVIDSON, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

$800.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE Real Estate, Patent Right and General Negotiating Business. It is well established, and now paying from $10,000 to $12,000 per year. Any one wishing a pleasant cash business, attended with no risk whatever, can apply to WHEELER, No. 324 Broadway, Office No. 14.

TO TINSMITHS.—FOR SALE THE STOCK, tools, fixtures, &c., of one of the oldest established tin-can factories in this City. Any person wishing to embark in a business of this kind cannot meet with a more favorable opportunity. For further particulars address Box No. 3,236 Post-Office.

$300.—WANTED—IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS—Especially to sash and frame makers for windows. Any one with the above amount can hear something to his advantage by addressing K. M. K., Daily Times Office.

WANTED—A MAN OF ACTIVE BUSINESS habits, or a firm, with the command of capital, to join the advertiser in a financial enterprise of great public utility, and which will yield a large annual income. Address FINANCE, Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO CAN DISPOSE of merchandise in a Southern market, wishes to associate himself with some merchant of standing in this City, who can procure small assorted cargoes quarterly. Address B. C. J., Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED store, corner of Grand and Clinton sts. It is well stocked, neatly fitted up, and doing a good business. Inquire in the store.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWXHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—BANK VAULTS, DOORS AND FRAMES.—The attention of those interested is respectfully called to Lillie's Impenetrable Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Vaults and Doors, secured by Lillie's Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks. These articles having been fully tested are undoubtedly the only real security against fire and burglars ever offered the public. For sale by J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-st., New-York.

SABLE IRON WORKS, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, HORSE-SHOE IRON, NAIL RODS, &c.—The undersigned, agent for the manufacturers, is prepared to execute orders for the above well-known brand of nails and iron on favorable terms.

Parcels for the West or interior of this State can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 50 cents; Grafton paint, 13c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, &c. D. SIDWELL, 304 Greenwich, cor. Vesey.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3 ... 1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7 ... 1857
Saturday, Jan. 17 ... 1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21 ... 1857
Saturday, Jan. 31 ... 1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4 ... 1857
Saturday, Feb. 14 ... 1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18 ... 1857
Saturday, March 14 ... 1857	Wednesday, March 4 ... 1857
Saturday, April 11 ... 1857	Wednesday, April 1 ... 1857
Saturday, May 9 ... 1857	Wednesday, April 29 ... 1857
Saturday, May 23 ... 1857	Wednesday, May 27 ... 1857
Saturday, June 6 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 10 ... 1857
Saturday, June 20 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 8 ... 1857
Saturday, July 18 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, We'day, March 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, We'day, March 18.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, We'day, April 1.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, April 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York ... Wednesday, April 15.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received on the day of sailing.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail May 16.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers could be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, April 2. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 58 Broadway.

The Steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago and sail May 2.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH ... Saturday, March 28, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK ... Saturday, April 11, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW ... Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP FOR LIVERPOOL—The United States Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. O. Eldridge, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads.

For Freight or passage having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to E. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The rate of Freight from Liverpool is reduced to £4 per ton measurement until further notice.

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful screw-steamship CONSTITUTION, E. Fougie, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 39 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

First Cabin	$80
Second Cabin	55
Third Cabin	35

This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. No freight taken after Thursday, April 16, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers,) apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, March 2, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Buffalo.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

Winter Arrangements—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $12 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 23, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, [illegible] A. M. and 12 M. and 4:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at [illegible] and 10:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at [illegible] and [illegible] A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—The passenger trains on this Road for Albany will leave the corner White and Centre sts. as follows:

Every morning at 6:10 o'clock.
Every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Fare through to Albany will be $2. To commence on Monday afternoon, 16th inst.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by land at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Sec. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 5, 1856.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parrish, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave on SATURDAY, April 4, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 4, North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 4 North River.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE.—THE MAGnificent 2,000-ton clipper ship GOLDEN HORN, Cox Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne promptly on her appointed day, and be the first ship to sail. Her accommodations for saloon and second-cabin passengers are unsurpassed for elegance, convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 13 East River, foot of Wall-st., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, 105 Pearl-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leave Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M.; 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. Fare 8 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SPENCER K. GREEN and SAMUEL L. BUSH against JOHN D. STEWART and NELSON TUNNICLIFF.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in said City, within 20 days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-three cents, with interest on fifteen hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifteen cents from the 11th day of October, 1856, on two hundred and twenty-three dollars thirty-nine cents from the 5th day of December, 1856, and on twenty-nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents from the 5th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 5, 1857.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 157 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—ALFRED WILLIS against WILLIAM TAYLOR and LOUISA, his wife, Eliza Harris, Charles T. Harris and Marianna, his wife, Clifford Harris, Helen Watson Harris, Kate Mayer Harris, Timothy G. Bellow, Nathan Blun, [illegible], Mary Wetmore, Edward D. Leadbeater, and Lucy, his wife, [illegible], and Philip L. Freeman, and Helen M., his wife.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, ELIZA HARRIS, CHARLES T. HARRIS and MARIANNA, his wife, Clifford Harris, Helen Watson Harris, and Kate Mayer Harris: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the [illegible] day of February, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer [illegible] will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1857.

CRAM, CORNELL & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND, SURROGATE of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey.—ALPHEUS UNDERHILL having made application to me, in writing, setting forth that EDWARD H. NODINE, late of the City of New-York, hath died intestate, [illegible] praying an order to show cause, I do hereby order that all persons interested do show cause before me, at the Surrogate's office of the County of Hudson, on the sixth day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why letters of administration of the estate of said Edward H. Nodine should not be granted to the said Alpheus Underhill, and that this order be published in the New-York Daily Times, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, for the space of four weeks preceding said day.—Dated this 20th day of February, A. D. 1857. E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL E. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 235 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 17, 1856.

EDWARD CROMMELIN,
ABRAHAM McBRIDE, } Executors.
JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. [illegible] Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856.

OGDEN E. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENT BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. [illegible] Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 9, 1856.

HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator.
MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856.

BARTOLOME BLANCO,
SALVADOR CHAPPELL, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of D. T. & C. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1857.

MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—THE Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN JOHNSON and B. M. JOHNSON, under the name of JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER, gas-fitters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled by B. M. Johnson, the junior partner of the late firm, by whom the business will be continued and carried on at the old and well-known establishment No. 131 East 18th-st.

JOHN JOHNSON.
B. M. JOHNSON.

April 1, 1857. No. 131 East 18th-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DODGE, BACON & CO., No. 44 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30 day of September, 1856, by the withdrawal of L. S. BACON therefrom.

N. S. DODGE.
L. S. BACON.
E. L. GIANDONATI.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—CHARLES O. MORRIS has this day associated himself with Messrs. L. D. & F. WHITE, of No. 25 Wall-st., where the Exchange, Banking and Collection business will be continued as heretofore, under the name and firm of WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

CHARLES O. MORRIS.
LEONARD D. WHITE.
FREDERICK WHITE.

New-York, April 1.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of D. M. WILSON & COWING, for the transaction of a general commission business at No. 71 Pine-st.

DANIEL M. WILSON,
Late D. M. WILSON & CO., iron dealers.
JAMES A. COWING,
Late COWING & CO., produce commission dealers.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of JOHN L. BUCKLEY & CO., for the prosecution of the flour, grain and general commission business, heretofore carried on by JOHN L. BUCKLEY, deceased, at No. 21 Front-st.

JOHN L. BUCKLEY.
JOHN [illegible].

New-York, March 19, 1857.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Old Brick Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible], if you please, Sir, is the "Old Brick [illegible]" HILL.

The following inscription on a black slab over the front [illegible] answers HILL's question:

A
Presbyterian Church
Erected
In the year of our Lord
1767.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS was the first pastor of the Church. The petition of the Presbyterian churchmen, says Valentine's Manual, for a grant of the angular piece of ground, to the northeastward of the vineyard and opposite the old windmill spot, was allowed, and a perpetual lease given at $40 per annum, in 1766. Upon this ground the Brick Church in Beekman-street was erected. Mr. BEEKMAN's farm was in this neighborhood, and his orchard adjoined the Swamp, over which Ferry-street now passes. The Brick Church, in the Revolution, was first used as a prison; but soon it and other churches were converted into hospitals. At the Peace, in 1783, there was no Presbyterian Church fit to preach in, so that Dr. ROGERS delivered his famous Thanksgiving sermon in St. Paul's Chapel.

The fine old steeple was very nearly 200 feet high.

At the time of the fire, which went by the name of "the Great Fire," until the terrible conflagration of 1835 earned that name, (may it keep it for a century,) a sailor made himself immortal—all but his name—by climbing to the top of the Brick Church steeple, and, in some bold way now forgotten, doing noble service in aid of the firemen.

The following notice appeared in both the New-York *Mercury* and the New-York *Gazette* of Jan. 4, 1768; if any of our readers took those papers at that time, they have forgotten it, and so will pardon its republication:

"On Friday last, being the first Day of this Year, the Presbyterians of this city, in Communion with the established Church of SCOTLAND, opened their BRICK CHURCH, lately erected on the GREEN; The Rev. Mr. Rogers conducted the Worship, and preached from these Words of the prophet Haggai: "*I will fill this house with my Glory, saith the Lord of Hosts.*" There was a very crowded Audience: and by the Solemnity of the Occasion, and the Address of the Preacher, the whole Assembly seemed to be impressed with a mixture of Seriousness, Gratitude, and Joy, more easily conceived than expressed, and highly becoming the Dedication of a House to the Worship of Almighty God.

Divine Service is constantly performed there, as in the Old Church: and all that incline to take Pews in the *Brick Church*, are desired to attend there at Ten o'clock this morning."

The Central Park Fund Stock.

The shares of the Central Park Fund Stock were awarded yesterday at the Comptroller's office. The following are the parties to whom the awards were made.

	Shares.	
Bowery Savings Bank	6,200	$620,000
Thomas Mallett, Jr.	600	60,000
Ward & Co. for Gonzalo Alfonso, of Havana	400	40,000
Oelrichs & Co.	350	35,000
Edwin Martin	100	10,000
Thomas S. Gibbs	60	6,000
Wm. C. Bowers	50	5,000
M. & W. F. Meyer	50	5,000
Patrick Brophy	40	4,000
Sundry persons	15	15,000
Total	8,000	800,000

The above were all the shares announced as issued. Bids were received, however, covering a much larger amount of stock. The majority of the shares awarded were taken at par, though for some as high as one per cent. The stock will be issued as soon as the parties to whom the same has been awarded have deposited with the City Chamberlain the amounts of their respective awards. The stock is $100 a share, and the City pays six per cent. interest thereon, payable quarterly. The principal is redeemable Aug. 1, 1887.

Dust and no Green.

EELING—for that the thermometers can make so little impression as yet on the trees with their [illegible] effects, is his fault—would hardly sleep well nights if he could enjoy a realizing sense of the thousands of [illegible] to which, with his Boreas dust, he has given the bronchitis since the august [illegible] of April came blowing in. One, two, three years hence the consumptives will be coughing their lives away whose ruin was breathed in with yesterday's dust. Whatever man has a wife, and that wife went well dressed into Broadway yesterday, is EELING's creditor by means of dollars' worth of good clothes ruined. Whoever has a pair of eyes, and exposed them anywhere in town yesterday, was very much the worse for EELING's existence. But ours are a forgiving people, and they will turn joyfully away from EELING's sins, seeing that the rankest of them were committed now more than a week ago, and seek earnestly to know whose fault it was that Broadway wasn't sprinkled yesterday. If there is any Croton left in your old pipes, let us see it used on Broadway. Lay the dust, save our [illegible] others, which come next to our families in our affections, and give peace to our pumice-polished eyes.

How to Relieve Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: The great necessity which exists for some speedy and effectual means of relief to Broadway has drawn forth many suggestions, but the most practical, which has as yet come under my eye, is that of the extension of Centre-street to the junction of the Third and Fourth avenues. The great arguments in favor of this project are, first the cheapness, it only requiring two blocks to be cut through; and, second, that it would afford the most direct route to those persons living in the vicinity of Lexington and the Fourth avenues to their places of business below Chambers-street and east of Broadway. It will be seen by a reference to the map that Centre-street is but a continuation of Nassau, and that at its proposed termination, near Astor-place, is concentrated all the travel of the Third, Fourth, Madison and Lexington avenues. Should this street be opened and the railroad removed, it would immediately become one of the most important thoroughfares of the City. As it is now, terminating nowhere, it seems to be of but little use, except for the accommodation of the Harlem Railroad, which could be just as well accommodated elsewhere.

TUESDAY, March 31, 1857. MERCHANT.

Accommodation for Staten Islanders.

The People's Steam Ferry bill which has passed the Assembly, and is now before the Senate, obliges the Company that it charters to run their boats from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. The present monopoly avoids all danger of night-collisions by laying up at dark,—which may be very safe, but it is, also, very annoying to Staten Islanders who do not like to go to bed at 7 o'clock, nor to wait until near noon, before they get to town in the morning. With Quarantine removed, and a rival ferry line, Staten Island will loom up, as a summer home.

Attempt at Suicide.

A woman named MARGARET WARK was found lying insensible on the sidewalk in Sixth-avenue, about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. She was taken to a drug store near by, when it was ascertained that she had taken laudanum for the purpose of destroying herself, because, as she said, her husband had ill treated her. A Ninth-Ward policeman conveyed her to the New-York Hospital. She will recover.

Marine Hospital Physician.

DR. DANIEL G. BISSELL, the new physician to the Marine Hospital, in place of Dr. HARRIS, has been looking up his new charge during the past week. He assumes the command on the 1st of May. He intends making no change in his staff of assistants, unless experience with them shall show the necessity of removals.

☞ Within one hour last evening, twelve bills and [illegible] of counterfeit money were tendered by strangers at our business-office counter, showing pretty clearly that there is a good deal of bogus money about. A word to the wise, &c.

☞ There is a revival progressing in Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's Church, and several persons have been hopefully converted. Prayer meetings are held at about 8½ o'clock every morning in the Lecture Room, which are quite largely attended.

☞ One of the Wall-street ferry boats ran into a lighter yesterday, and ripped up her planking badly. To the passengers it looked as if the lightermen were [illegible].

☞ [illegible] prayer-meetings are in vogue in parts of [illegible] this Spring.

☞ A man named JOHN BARRETT committed suicide about 9 o'clock last evening, at No. 308 West Twenty-sixth-street, by cutting his throat with a razor.

The Uses of Iron in War.

At the regular meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society, at the chapel of the University, last night,—Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the President, in the Chair,—a letter was read by the Secretary from the father of the late Dr. KANE, thanking the Society for the resolutions which they passed at a recent meeting, eulogizing his character and deploring his decease. The Secretary passed the letter to the Reporters for publication, but Dr. HAWKS immediately interposed, and desired that it should not be printed. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Esq., was then introduced to the meeting, and read an interesting paper on "The Uses of Iron in War." Nations, he observed, would go to war while humanity was constituted as it is. For this inevitable disposition to fight there must be some philosophical reason. Theologists, statesmen, poets, had each their theory on the matter, but the fact was incontrovertible. TENNYSON was the latest bard who had disputed the blessings of peace, and sung in praise of war. Mr. HEWITT quoted some stanzas from "Maud," in illustration, and said that undoubtedly the dream of universal and perpetual peace was a delusion. BONAPARTE almost created Europe anew, and the student of History must admit that the results of his battles were cheap indeed, even when the immense loss of life was taken into consideration. War was a contingency for which every nation must provide, and the best security for peace was due preparation for hostilities, but in order to be well prepared we must determine on what principle war should be carried on. The cardinal principle in warfare was destruction, and the utmost skill should be used in bringing the appliances of destruction speedily and directly to bear. To be able to destroy required men and tools, the same as to construct. The invention of gunpowder marked one of the epochs of the world, and the man who first made cannon was one of the heroes of history. The superior weight of their cannon had already given Americans what advantages they had gained in war, and it should now be decided upon by the Government, and those who had control of such matters, that cannon should be made so large that no resistance could be offered. 125,000 tons of iron were in use, in cannon, carriages, and balls, in the last battle that decided the fate of Sebastopol,—a quantity of iron, that if made into rails, would create a railroad from New-York to the Pacific. It was often not the valor of men, so much as the material they used, that decided the greatest battles. Steam and lightning were victors in the Crimean conflict, and not France or England.

Iron, the lecturer contended, was now the chief agent to be employed in war. Guns of the largest calibre, and the largest steamships to transport them, and the men to use them. In connection with this part of his subject he gave a description of the leviathan British steamship, the *Great Eastern*, 690 feet long, and 83 feet wide. The Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Lafarge, Everett House, and Union and Clarendon Hotels, might be dropped comfortably into her. Her paddle-wheels were 56 feet in diameter. He alluded to the vessel because he wished to convince the meeting that modern warfare rested on the possession of adequate resources for the manufacture of iron, and the means of applying it. Ten years ago—such was the condition of the iron trade—the United States could not have succeeded in a great war, and if the blows recently aimed at the iron interest were successful we should still be a second-rate power.

The lecturer's theory was, that the science of modern warfare should be reduced to the exertion of mechanical force, with proper skill to apply it—that "in time of peace we should prepare for war;" that military schools should be warmly supported, and that Government should proceed rapidly with our seacoast defences. It was an interesting lecture, and well received.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION AND BURNS.

The Jury impanneled to investigate the cause of death of Mrs. ANN PETERSON, who came to her death on Monday night, at No. 2½ Monroe-street, rendered a verdict of "Death by suffocation and severe burns, accidentally received; and the Jury further believe the fire to have been caused by carelessly leaving a candle in the room at No. 2½ Monroe-street."

Mrs. PETERSON was 30 years of age, and a native of the United States. It is supposed that she was under the influence of intoxicating liquor when the fire occurred. The husband of deceased, and other parties, who were arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the premises, have been released from arrest.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:
London Cordial Gin.
Medicated Schnapps.
London Club-House Gin.
Schiedam Schnapps.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

After several years experimenting in the manufacture of gin, I fortunately succeeded, in the year 1842, in making a discovery in its manufacture by which it was deprived of the acrid and inflammatory properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

My manufactory is at Schiedam, Holland. After several months reflection what title to give it, I introduced it to the American public under the title of "WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS." Schiedam is the name of the place in Holland where the gin is manufactured; "aromatic" derives its name from the Italian juniper berry with which it is flavored, and the word "Schnapps" is the German for drink—cogne dram—Wolfe's Schiedam aromatic drink. No sooner had my schnapps been introduced to the American public, and received with approbation, than the liquor-mixers of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia started in pursuit, with their mixed and poisonous stuff, under various names—Scheidam gin, Scheidam schnapps, London Club-House gin, London cordial gin, medicated schnapps, &c.—and in several instances my labels have been so perfectly imitated, with only the addition of a few letters to plead a technical avoidance of the law, and so carefully prepared, as to impose on careless purchasers. I understand a large quantity has been purchased by the merchants of the Southern and Western States, on account of the cheapness of the article. A merchant who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling the spurious article, is as much an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

I hope every respectable citizen who values the health of the community in which he lives, will aid me in ferreting out and exposing the unscrupulous merchant who, for the sake of a few cents, will put in jeopardy the lives of the community in which he lives. Such men should be nailed to the pillory of popular execration. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole importer, Nos. 18, 20, and 22 Beaver-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA.
Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.
Principal Depot, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

A WHISPER IN THE PUBLIC EAR.—Beyond all question, the only choice and unadulterated beverage of the spirituous kind, indorsed by the Medical Faculty for its excellent and wholesome quality, is that so well known as MESSENGER's London Cordial Gin. It is no filthy distillation of rosin, nicknamed "Schnapps," and palmed off upon the ignorant of this country as a sound and safe article. No "Schnapps" is fit for human drink, but MESSENGER's London Cordial Gin has the unanimous voice of all who ever used it. It is sold at 50 cents and $1, by all grocers and druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla destroys the virus in the blood, which creates and sustains salt rheum, scurvy, leprosy, scabious sores, running ulcers, and all kinds of external inflammation. It is the only Sarsaparilla which experience has not repudiated. Children or adults are relieved of internal worms in 48 hours by KEMP's Worm Pastilles, which are as pleasant to take as holiday confectionery. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HANDSOME HATS.—KNOX understands his business. He gets up a splendid hat, expending his best skill, taste and experience upon its manufacture, and sells it at a very trifling advance upon its cost price. It did not take the public long to find out his method of doing business, and now, and for many years past, he has been known as *the* hatter. His last issue is wonderfully popular. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and examine it.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily for private instruction in penmanship. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor, and full success guaranteed to all. Strangers may receive a course of lessons in three days.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Life in Brooklyn" still continues to be the great attraction at this popular place of amusement. It is to be repeated again to-night, with the comic pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and the comic Irish drama of "Paddy the Piper,"—making altogether a very attractive entertainment. Go early—secure your seats in time.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—To deplete the system by bleeding and violent purging, is to deprive life's machinery of its motive power. These great remedies disinfect the blood and the secretions, and cure external and internal complaints, by destroying their seeds in the vital fluid.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At a late hour on Wednesday night a fire broke out in a large three-story frame building, at the corner of Myrtle and Franklin avenues, which was entirely consumed. The building was owned by ISRAEL COLVER, and in part occupied by him as a dwelling. The first floor was divided into two stores—one occupied by KIRK WHITE as a saddlery, and the other by WM. JULIAN, tailor. Mr. COLVER's loss is $5,000—not insured. Mr. BRIDE's loss is $300—insured. Mr. JULIAN saved most of his property.

The fire was first discovered in Mr. BRIDE's store. The wind was blowing strongly from the north, and for an hour it was very much feared that the whole block would be burned down. There was some difficulty in getting water, but when it was obtained the firemen worked nobly, and by a providential change of wind kept even the adjoining stable from catching.

Sunday Cars.

The Brooklyn City Car Company is only *empowered*, not *required*, to run the cars on Sunday, by the late ordinance of the Common Council. It is the unction of the Company to refuse the running, if it chooses.

Surprise Party.

A party of ladies and gentlemen connected with the South Third-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, paid a visit to their Pastor, Rev. L. C. CHENEY, and his lady on Wednesday evening. After Supper they presented their Pastor with a purse containing $160.

☞ A correspondent of the *Examiner* grieves over "the supineness of the religious community of Brooklyn," in view of the threatened Sunday Cars. Anything but supineness, dear *Examiner*. It was the one question of the whole community for weeks. Now that it is settled, the *Examiner* wakes up and laments our supineness!

The Late Sheriff Ryerson.

The funeral of the late Sheriff RYERSON took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence at the County Jail, Raymond-street, Brooklyn.

At 3 o'clock P. M. an address was made by Rev. Mr. PERRY, of the Fleet-street M. E. Church, which he concluded with prayer. The body was then placed in a hearse and followed to the Evergreen Cemetery by some seventy-five carriages. The attendance at the funeral was quite large.

EXPLICIT.—At the last meeting of the Board of Superintendents of the Poor in Kings County a resolution was adopted declaring that an application to them for an increase of salary, unless they agree to it, should be considered as a resignation upon the part of the applicant, and that the Board proceed at once to fill the vacancy.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

The report of the City Marshal of Jersey City shows that 81 persons were committed to the City Prison during March, for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	50	Stealing	9
Disorderly	8	Suspicion of theft	1
Passing bad money	1	Vagrancy	3
Assault	3	Fraud	1
Malicious mischief	1	Fugitives	2
Gambling	1	Lunatic	1
Total			81

Their nativity is stated as follows: Ireland, 61; England, [illegible]; Germany, 4; United States, 9.

DISBANDED LODGE.—On Monday evening Council No. [illegible] of the Order of Americans, located in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, was formally disbanded. This was the last of eight Councils formerly in existence in Hudson County, and the only one which has kept up regular meetings during the past year.

☞ The funeral of SAMUEL S. WARD, who was drowned in the Delaware River, on the 25th inst., near Bordentown, took place yesterday, from his late residence in Jersey City.

MARINE MATTERS.

Missing Vessel.

The ship *Helena*, Captain JOHN THOMPSON, sailed from Swatow, China, on the 27th of August last, for Havana, with Coolies, and no tidings have since been received of her. The *Helena* was built in New-York in 1841 for the Messrs. GRISWOLD, and was sold three years since to Captain THOMPSON, who was a principal owner; she was 598 tons burden, rated A 2, and was valued at $30,000, and was insured in this City. Captain THOMPSON was one of the earliest Jersey pilots, and has a large family living in this City. His two sons were with him as first and second mates, and upon sailing from China the first mate took charge as Captain.

The bark reported ashore at Coney Island proves to be the *E. A. Kinsman*, CHASE, outward bound—not ashore, but lying in seven fathoms water. There are also reported ashore four schooners and one sloop on the bay shore, Jersey coast; a schooner and a sloop on Sandy Hook, and a sloop in the Horseshoe. No names or particulars.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Captain LEACH, left at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, for Liverpool, with 81 cabin and 64 steerage passengers.

THE ISAAC NEWTON STILL HANGS.—Captain J. S. BISHOP, from the derrick, says that the position of that vessel has not altered since she sank. The two boilers have been taken off, and are now on the derrick, and the intention is to soon raise her just as she is. There was a report circulated yesterday that her dome, valued at $10,000, had been carried off, and that she had sunk ten feet since Saturday. We are assured that the report is entirely false, as the dome was carefully examined yesterday by Captain BISHOP, who says that not even the paint is cracked. Her height is forty feet, eighteen of which are in the water. The first cabins are uninjured, not a drop of water having entered them. Captain B. says that after the *Isaac Newton* has been raised, the *Buffalo* can be raised very easily.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, the steamboat *Buffalo* (engaged by the owners of the *Newton*, to assist in raising her) sank. She had a deck load of casks. She was observed to be leaking the night previous, and being probably neglected, heeled, taking water into her ports. The load of casks assisted to heel her over, and she sank, and now lies at the bottom of the river, near the *Newton*.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, THEODORE BAILEY, Commander, was at San Juan del Sur about the 18th instant.

The ship *Samuel Russell* sails to-day for China. She has had her lower masts shortened, and has been thoroughly overhauled, recaulked and coppered.

The pilot boat *Nettie*, No. 20, spoke brig *Winona*, from Aux Cayes for Boston, 16 days out, March 28, lat. 39° 16', lon. 73°, having on board the crew of brig *Wm. T. Dugan*, lost at Sandy Key.

Also, bark *Ariel*, CHEESEMAN, hence for Port au Prince, March 27.

A Man in the Rapids of Niagara—A Fearful Predicament—His Rescue.

The story of JOSEPH AVERY, the unfortunate man who lived for a day clinging to a rock in the rapids above the American Fall at Niagara, will not soon be forgotten; and an occurrence of very similar character happened on Tuesday last. A man named B. C. TAYLOR, a resident of West Winfield, Herkimer County, (a guest at the Ladow House,) descended the bank of the River, near the Suspension Bridge, probably for the purpose of viewing the Bridge from below. On reaching the bottom, he slipped, and fell into the water, just above the bridge, and when discovered was thirty or forty rods below the bridge, near the shore, rolling over and over, borne along by the resistless current, until he caught hold of a large rock, and after some hard struggles succeeded in reaching the top. The alarm was immediately given in the neighborhood, and it was soon decided there was no way of reaching him but by means of a rope ladder. This was immediately procured, and after much hesitation, delay, and altercation, occasioned by the difficulty of determining where to place it, inasmuch as the man could not be seen from the projecting bank over his head, it was lowered to the distance of perhaps a hundred feet and became entangled among the rocks and trees.

It was at once decided that some one must go down to disentangle it. In a few moments, WILLARD B. CONNER, porter of the Ladow Hotel, volunteered his services, and proceeded to the place where the ladder was attached to the trees. He needed assistance, and soon two more brave men, ANTHONY [illegible] and [illegible] the waving of handkerchiefs and cheering on the Canada side indicated to us that the man had sprung to the shore from the rock, and had begun to ascend the ladder. Cautiously, and with firm grasp and step, he climbed up three hundred feet, and was greeted by the shouts and acclamations of the hundreds of spectators who had assembled to witness the exciting scene. He was for a few moments borne on the shoulders of the exciting multitude, all were so anxious to congratulate him.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Southern papers chronicle the passage of the first train of cars the entire distance from Savannah and Charleston, on the Atlantic Ocean, to Memphis, on the Mississippi River. A [illegible], who has just passed over the line, having left Memphis last Sunday, says that on that day but six miles of staging were encountered between the Mississippi and Chattanooga. This gap was to be closed with iron bars—immediately. Now for the first time there is uninterrupted railroad communication through Slaveholding States from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Savannah is thus brought within 741 miles, or a little less than 40 hours' travel of Memphis.

The Directors of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad have had great trouble with their employees. The road being embarrassed financially, the engineers and brakemen did not receive pay regularly, and finally locked up the engines in the stations and refused to take them out again. Overtures made by the Directors to the men have been rejected, the latter insisting upon their pay. Travel is entirely interrupted. The Eastern end of the same road, known as the Canandaigua and Elmira line (connecting at the latter point with the Erie) is also in a bad way, and is to go under the hammer on the 16th of this month.

A special agent of the Post-office Department, THOS. MCKINSTREY, has rooted out the robber of the Post-office at Plymouth, Indiana. The culprit was a young man named ROBERT C. CONNELY, *alias* CASS, who turns out to be a great scamp, though only 19 years of age. He is celebrated for being one of the most expert forgers and burglars in the Union. He is placed in charge of the United States Marshal at Indianapolis. The property stolen was a package of 80 letters, one letter containing $60.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill has been introduced which confers upon the proper authorities in every township, town, borough, or city, the power to levy a tax of not more than one dollar and not less than fifty cents, upon each taxable inhabitant, for the establishment of a library to be devoted to and kept for the public use. Each township, town, borough, or city is empowered to take and hold any gift, devise, or bequest, which is donated for the promotion or establishment of such an object.

It is not true, as has been stated, that the Americans in Paris have closed the bargain for the church in the Rue d'Aguesseau. They have renounced that project, and have purchased a piece of ground in a street contiguous to the Avenue of the Champs Elysées, on which they will erect a church immediately. In the meantime their new pastor, Rev. Dr. KIRK, will continue to preach in the Chapel Taitbout, Rue de Provence.

The Seneca County *Courier* says that the late robbery of the Express Company's office in Seneca Falls is under investigation by the Grand Jury, at Waterloo. Facts have come to light which confirm opinions expressed last week, strengthened by the receipt by express, on Tuesday evening, at the Bank of Seneca Falls, of an extra package from New-York containing $8,000—the amount stolen.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the boot and shoe makers of Philadelphia was held at Franklin Hall, to form an association regulating the price of boots and shoes. The manufacturers complain that in consequence of the increased price of leather of late, that they have been unable to obtain a living price for their labor.

The news that the Central Railroad have caused a bill to be introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature, allowing them to fill in their track across the foot of Cayuga Lake, with the exception of a small opening, has created intense excitement in Ithaca. A special meeting of the Board of Trustees was called.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* says of the obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi, that they are becoming a serious drawback upon commerce. Some twenty vessels lying on one side of the bar were unable to cross over, and nearly as many more on the outside were trying to come in.

In the Massachusetts Senate the resolves in relation to Hayti coming up, an amendment was adopted, providing that our Senators and Representatives should be requested to urge upon Congress the importance of recognizing Liberia, as well as Hayti, as an independent State.

The Montreal papers say active steps are taken to secure a steam elevator and three accompanying barges for facilitating the trade of that port next season. A subscription of $5,000 is necessary. The sum of $[illegible] was at once subscribed.

The Warrenton (Va.) News states that the work on various sections of the Manassas Gap Railroad, is about being suspended, for want of the necessary funds for more active operations.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 2.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	103¼	75 Hud. River R. R.	27¾
5,100 Cal. St. 7s, '70	87	50 Harlem Railroad	13¾
7,000 do.	88	50 Mich. Cent. R. R. s3	94½
500 Virginia 6s	93	5 do.	94¾
2,000 Ind. State 5s	84	1125 Reading Railroad. c	79½
2,000 Erie R. 2d mt. bs.	95½	100 do. s5	79½
1,000 N. Ia. R. 1st m. bs.	80	300 do. s10	79⅝
5,000 Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	90	500 do. s60	79½
20 Bank of Commerce	106	200 do. b10	79¾
15 Am. Ex. Bank	114	300 Mich. So. & N. Ia. RR.	70½
20 Park Bank	102¼	200 do. s3	70¼
200 Canton Company	22½	300 do.	70
200 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	17	300 do. b60	72½
250 do.	16¾	100 do. s60	70
1125 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88¼	50 Illinois Cent. R. s3	122½
500 do. s60	88½	50 do. s20	122½
250 do. b60	88¾	50 do. b3	122¾
5 do.	88½	50 do. s30	122½
200 do. b7	88½	100 Cle. & Pitts. R. R. b60	55
150 do. c	88½	70 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	102¼
200 do. b3	88¾	100 do.	102
400 Erie Railroad	52½	100 do. s15	102½
200 do. s60	52½	5 do.	102½
200 do. s60	52½	200 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	72½
900 do. b15	52½	400 do. b60	73
3000 do.	52½	1500 do.	72½
100 do. b10	52½	50 Del. L. & W. R. R.	96
100 do. s10	52½	20 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	121½
600 do. s10	52¾	20 do.	121½
100 do. b60	53½	50 Penn. Coal Co.	95½
100 do. b60	52½	57 La C. & Mil. R. R.	78
400 do. s10	52½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, to-day, SIMEON DRAPER made the following sales of stock:

$14,000 Peru and Ind'polis R. R., 2d mort. 7s. 5¾

ALBERT H. NICOLAY also sold the following stocks at auction:

$20,000 N. Y. Central R. R. Inscribed....Int. ad.	97¼
2,000 G. West. (Ill.) R., 1st m. 10s. Int. ad.	69½@70¼
10,000 L. Erie, Wab. & St. L's R. Int. ad.	86@88¾
20,000 Hancock Co. 8 ₱ cent. bonds....Int. ad.	50
18,000 Warsaw City 8 ₱ ct. bs....Int. ad.	48½@51
10 shares Manhattan Oil Co.	23¼
15 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Ref. Co.	89½
15 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co.	44½
50 shares New-Haven and New-London R. R.	11½
10 shares Atlantic Bank	84
35 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	108
30 shares St. Nicholas Bank	98¼@98½
107 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	110½
20 shares North American Ins. Co.	124
168 Arctic Insurance Co.	91¼@96½
20 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	110½
20 shares Park Ins. Co.	108½
20 Lorillard Ins Co.	135
20 shares Home Ins. Co.	150
10 Shares Commonwealth Ins. Co.	99
5 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co.	97½
40 Shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	102
100 shares Imp. and Trad. Ins. Co. of Penn.	25

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Virginia 6s	91½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	73¼
2,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	86	400 do. s10	73¼
1,500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	89	100 do. s3	73½
25 Commonwealth Bk.	96½	750 do. s3	72¾
40 Pacific Mail. St. Co.	71	100 do. s60	72¼
150 Canton Co. b60	22½	500 Erie Railroad	52½
100 Illinois Cent. R. b30	123¼	250 do. s4	52⅞
200 N. Y. Cent. R. b60	88½	50 do. s30	52½
200 do.	88¾	500 do. s10	52¾
600 Reading R. R.	79⅝	100 do.	52¾
200 do. b60	80¼	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	70¾
300 do. b3	79⅝	50 do. s60	70¾
100 do. s3	79⅝	25 do.	70¾
5 Mil. & Miss. RR.	78		

THURSDAY, April 2—P. M.

The Belgian steamer *Constitution*, at this port, this evening, brings three days' later news from London. She left Southampton on Wednesday, March 17. There had been further Gold arrivals from Australia, but the drain continued to the Continent. The English Funds were quoted ⅛@¼ decline, closing 93@93⅛ for money. Discounts continued active; loans at call 5½@6 ₱ cent. French Funds firm. An improved demand is quoted for both Cotton and Breadstuffs at Liverpool, though the market report from that city is meagre in character as copied from the London papers.

The market for Money shows signs of increasing ease, particularly on temporary loan. Some of the Banks were volunteering large sums to the Brokers to-day at 7 ₱ cent., subject to return on notice, which is something new this Spring. The demand in this way is not so strong, for the moment, as business at the Stock Board in the forenoon was comparatively moderate. At the Second session, the inquiry for Stocks was more general, and the market left off quite firm, at an improvement of ½ ₱ cent. on New-York and Erie, and ¼ ₱ cent. on several other descriptions. Philadelphia and Reading [illegible] and 80½ was paid, buyer 60 days, 79⅝ cash. [illegible] the Discount Brokers there [illegible] strictly first-class paper at 8 a 9 ₱ cent. 60 days to 6 months. The fair or second-grade names take a wider range, 10 to 16 ₱ cent. The reports this week [illegible] in regard to [illegible] from the northwest. Foreign Exchange quiet—108¼@108⅜ on London, 5.23¾@5.22½ on Paris. The steamer on Saturday is the *Arago*, for Southampton and Havre.

The Great Western Railway of Illinois, yesterday, failed to make due provision for the April coupon on their first mortgage loan. The concern has its chief proprietary in this City, mostly wealthy capitalists. It has not yet been made a productive property, being but recently finished to its Eastern connections. For several years the large yearly interest has been cared for by the New-York owners—Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, the first Treasurer, who negotiated this loan of a million of dollars, being of the number. Yesterday a notice was posted to the effect that Mr. KETCHUM having declined to join the other parties in providing the means, the Coupons could not at present be paid.

Mr. HENRY MEIGS, Jr., yesterday retired from the Cashiership of the Metropolitan Bank. As previously announced, he goes into the Street in the Stock and Exchange business, with Mr. WM. ALEXANDER SMITH, an old member of the Board of Brokers. The firm is H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-street. The clerks in the Bank presented Mr. MEIGS, on his retirement, a handsome silver pitcher, with a suitable inscription, and accompanied by a correspondence warmly expressive of reciprocal esteem and confidence. A similar mark of respect has been shown by the officers and clerks in the Bank to Mr. JAMES MCCALL, the President, who retires on the first Monday in April—Monday next.

The balances subject to draft in the various depositories of the United States Treasury at the close of March amounted to $24,722,821.

The North River Insurance Company has declared a half yearly dividend of 10 ₱ cent.

The Illinois Central office has issued official notice of the intended increase of the capital stock of which mention has been made heretofore, and the details are given as to the manner of carrying the design into execution. The books of the Company will be closed on the 20th of June next, and reopen on the 1st of July. One-third the apportionment of new shares is to be paid for at the rate of 30 ₱ cent. on 1st of July. Optional rights will issue for another third for the 1st of February, 1858, and for the remaining third for 1st of July, 1858. These rights convertible at any intermediate time into stock, on the payment of the 30 ₱ cent.

The Southern Railroads, in the direction of New-Orleans are steadily progressing, relying chiefly on local aid to construct them, and there only remains unfinished of the several roads leading from New-York to Memphis, Tenn., forty miles, which is expected to be completed next November, and within a year from this time there will be under one hundred miles of unfinished road to prevent the completion of the entire line of direct railroad to New-Orleans. But few of our citizens are aware of this fact, and we think but little is hazarded in predicting, that about of three years hence, the trip between New-York and New-Orleans will be performed within three days.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $186,981; paid $178,305, and held at the close $12,[illegible].

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, April 2.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

Thomas E. Whart, Calais, Me., failed and assigned.
R. G. Hardy, Brattleboro, Vt., failed.
Oliver C. Smith, Salem, Mass., suspended; liabilities about $14,000; offers fifty cents.
Daniel Leonard, Fall River, Mass., suspended.
T. M. Basset, Taunton, Mass., assignment to George W. Allen.
Amos Howard, Stoneham, Mass., suspended.
S. J. Harrison, Bridgeport, Conn., suspended.
Henry Philips, New-York City, failed.
Calm Brothers & Co., New-York City, assigned.
James B. Spalding, Oramel, N. Y., assigned.
Abner Roberts, Oramel, N. Y., sold out and suspended.
T. J. Haselton, Fowler, N. Y., assigned.
L. Bookstaver, Montgomery, N. Y., assigned.
Haydock & Fidler, Philadelphia, Penn., suspended.
Simon Schumartler, New-Texas, Penn., suspended.
George W. Arnold, Baltimore, Md., suspended, asking an extension.
H. Jessen, Charleston, S. C., suspended.
Isaac Meyer, Augusta, Geo., sold out.
L. H. Baker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended; liabilities about $60,000.
A. C. Van Epps, Mansfield, Ohio, attached and store closed.
Powers & Kinney, Plymouth, Ohio, assigned.
Robert Hay, Lisbon, Ind., failed.
Hall & Crane, Ligonier, Ind., failed.
Post & Brother, Springfield, Ill., assigned; liabilities about $45,000, assets to pay about 75 cents.
E. Wester, Princeton, Ill., assigned; liabilities about $20,000.
I. R. Phelps, Polo, Ill., assigned.
John R. Champion, Coldwater, Mich., failed and assigned.
O. & W. Simons, Athens, Mich., assigned.
Wise & Wicker, Ypsilanti, Mich., suspended.
Chandler & Bell, Fort des Moines, Iowa, assigned.
Lewis E. Wise, Eldora, Iowa, assigned.
Louis Bartlett, Faribault, M. T., failed and assigned.
H. A. Glassford, Toronto, C. W., failed.
Dodge, Bacon & Co., London, failed. This failure should in no way affect the Newark India Rubber Manufacturing Company, as they state they have had no dealings with the house for several years past.
E. H. Stockbridge, Ellsworth, Me., reported in a previous issue as having suspended, we are happy to learn arranged with his creditors and resumed business.

The Newburyport *Herald* notices the failure of Messrs. Baker & Brothers, extensive shoe manufacturers of Lynn, for $100,000 to $150,000, being the first heavy failure among the manufacturers of Lynn for about ten years.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WHITE AND ELDERS' BALTIMORE COFFEE CIRCULAR.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

During the past month the market has exhibited continued firmness, with occasional intervals of activity. The demand from the trade especially was very fair until the 20th inst., since when there is not much doing. Operations are somewhat restricted by the unyielding pretensions of holders, who evince much confidence in the certain stability of prices. The late advices from Rio as well as from Europe are considered quite favorable, and calculated to strengthen their views. A large proportion of the late receipts has been stored, and the stock on hand is almost entirely in first hands. Twenty three hundred bags received per bark *Hersilia*, were reshipped to a Southern port. Our statement presents a full report of sales, embracing more particularly cargoes or invoices in the order of time, which affords a more correct idea of the recent transactions, and the general character of the market. We quote prime Rio at 11½c.@11¾c.; good, 11c.@11¼c.; fair, 10¾c.@11c.; Laguayra, 11⅝c.@12c.; Java, 15½c.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Imports of Coffee since Jan. 1, 1857:

	Bags.	
Of Rio	68,196	
Other descriptions	—	
Imports same period 1856—of Rio	53,630	
Other descriptions	4,125	—57,755
Increase this year		10,371
Stock on hand this day—of Rio	34,000	
Java	500	—34,500
Stock same period 1856—of all kinds		39,600
Decrease of stock this year		5,100

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 1.

COTTON—Prices favor buyers. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

The City Article of the *Times*, dated Saturday evening, March 14th, says: "In the Stock Exchange to-day the rate for short loans on Government Securities was 5½@6 ₱ cent. In the discount market and at the Bank there was a very heavy general demand, and it is again becoming evident that when the dividends fall due, a large proportion of them will have to be carried back to the Bank in repayment for advances."

The same authority under date Monday evening, says: "The English Funds continue to show extreme dullness, the uninterrupted drain of gold checking all disposition towards improvement. Consols for money to-day again opened at 93⅛@¼, and declined in the afternoon to 93@⅛, from which there was no recovery. For the Account the last price was 93¼@⅜."

The final prices of the French Three Per Cents on the Paris Bourse, this evening, were 71f. for money, [illegible] in the end of the [illegible].

The letters from Paris describe an increased demand for money, in consequence of the half-monthly liquidation, much of the speculators being indisposed to close their purchases. The augmented tax on shares, although it will be very heavy on those which are at high premium, seems not to be beyond the anticipations which had been entertained. To holders of shares at par, yielding 5 per cent. per annum it will be equal to an income tax of 8 per cent.

The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation was 480,000; the whole of the gold brought by the *Admiral* from Australia, about [illegible], will be sent away, with the exception of 40,000 sovereigns.

Her Majesty's [illegible] has arrived from Port Phillip with gold valued at 200,000. The *Western Money*, from Melbourne, and the *Vocalist*, from Sydney, are also reported, but their quantity of gold, if any, remains to be ascertained.

The commercial letters from India received to-day are not unfavorable as regards the demand for European goods, but the pressure for money at Calcutta, which has caused the rate of discount to advance to 14 per cent., calculated to give an additional stimulus to the shipment of silver from this country. At Bombay the transactions in imports had been on a satisfactory scale, and would have been larger but for the firmness of holders, while at Calcutta an active general demand had prevailed both for Manchester manufactures and metals.

London Market.

The London Corn Market was heavy on Monday, and sales could not have been pressed except at a decline of 1s. or 2s. on WHEAT. White American quoted at 62s.@65s. and Red 58s.@60s.

American FLOUR 30s.@33s.

Liverpool Markets....March 14.

From Liverpool our commercial advices are very meagre, being simply the following extracts from the London *Times*:

COTTON—The demand for Cotton continues very moderate, and the sales to-day do not exceed 5,000 bales—1,000 bales on speculation and for export. Prices without change.

MARCH 16—There was an improved tone in Cotton to-day. The sales were over 7,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices were the turn against buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—The only allusion we find to this market is under date of Saturday evening, the 14th, as follows: To-day there was an increased inquiry for Wheat, and full prices are insisted upon. The weather is stormy.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Thursday—*First Board*—$1,000 City Railroad 6s, 93½; $3,400 City 6s, new, 94½; $1,300 do., 95; $500 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; $200 do., 84½; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 76½; $5,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 78¼; $3,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 60½; 20 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 12; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 100 New-Creek, ⅞; 720 Reading Railroad, 39¾; 5 Harrisburg Railroad, 54½; 56 Morris Canal Preferred, 98½; 12 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 35½; 1 Lehigh Scrip, 34½; 3 Lehigh Navigation, 76½; 2 Philadelphia Bank, 126; 1 N. America Bank, 156; 3 Bank of Pennsylvania, 111; 10 Mechanics' Bank, 29½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117½; Phila. 6s, 89@89½; Phila. R. R., 89@89½; Phila. 6s, new, 94½@95; Penn. 5s, 84@85; Reading Railroad, 39¾@39⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74@83¾; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 83@86; Penn. Railroad, 43¾@44; Morris Canal, 15¾@16; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 67½@68¾; Schuyl. Navigation Stock, 15¼@15½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 35½@35¾; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 20@21; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 75½@76; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., 43@44; Long Island, 12@12¼; Vicksburg, 6@6½; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Zinc, ⅞@1; Union Canal, 12¼@12½; New-Creek, ⅞@1; Catawissa Railroad, 11½@12.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Texas, from San Juan del Norte—R. G. Mathewson, H. Jewell, R. S. Swift, D. Hendrie, Mrs. A. F. Wells, G. P. Kessnik, A. C. Brayton, Mrs. J. E. Wade and 3 children, R. W. Plumb, Mrs. M. Massey, P. Child, Mrs. E. C. Wilkins and infant, Freeman & Co.'s messenger, J. T. Craig, W. J. Lewis, J. A. Torrey and son, S. Vick and 3 children, Wines & Co.'s messenger, Dr. Zechariah, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Champion and son, J. W. Clamford, Lee Smith, Jr., S. Johnson, P. D. McMillan, G. Vaughn, L. J. Vincent, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Cochrane, D. Smith, M. J. Stewart, P. Vaughn, H. Miller, J. H. Hoffman, W. King, W. Stonecipher, John Scott, Geo. Evans, E. Samuels, John A. Rollings, J. W. Afflon, Geo. Roblen, R. Jewell, W. Sherman, L. P. Ormsby and lady, J. A. Newman, J. R. Edwards, Miss E. Rogers, J. L. Parris, P. Kiernan, W. Bradhurst, E. J. Crump, C. Doherty, Mrs. Townsend, R. Smith and lady, H. W. Brittain, J. R. Harris, Capt. Ryan, John J. Sybrandt, and 120 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—[illegible], and 25 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 41	Sun sets	6 26	Moon sets	5 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 15	Gov. Island	1 [illegible]	Hell Gate	2 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Philadelphia, Gray, Havana, M. O. Roberts.
Ships Tarolinta, Kenney, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Samuel Russell, Ramsdy, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro.
Bark E. A. Chase, Chase, Demarara, H. G. Brookman & Co.; W. H. Chandler, Grays, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken; Lucette, Jordan, Aspinwall, J. B. Dow; Fanny Palmer, St. Thomas, Russell & Vining; [illegible] (Old.), Rukens, Bremen, Stanton & Ruger.
Brigs Gov. Brown, Park, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard; Hortensia, (Sp.,) Sinol, Barcelona, F. Barreda; Nephews; Princess Royal, Pearman, Bermuda, W. A. F. Davenport; Louisa and Charlotte, (Dan.,) Kleine, Rio, Funche & Meincke; G. T. Ward, Prince, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Undaunted, (Br.,) Cameron, New-Haven, Edmiston & Bros.
Schooners Alice, Howell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Ephraim and Anna, Dole, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; John Harris, Peterson, Hamilton and Plymouth, W. C. Van Brunt & Slaght; Republic, Sears, Union Mills, Geo. Olney; Grace Darling, Cole, Bristol; L. Kenny; R. Baker, Jr., Kelly, Barnesville, master; Kensington, Gray, Key West, G. A. Ferris & Co.; Polly Price, Price, Matagorda, McCready, Mott & Co.; American Vanderbilt, Charleston, Dollner & Potter.
Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, master.
Propellers Jackson, Shaw, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Constitution, (Belg., screw,) Pongin, Antwerp March 12, and Southampton 17th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 340 passengers to August Belmont. Has had heavy gales from S. W., coming out of the Channel. 27th, lat. 43 55, lon. 46, passed a large iceberg, and according to thermometrical observations, must have passed large bergs or floes to the southward the night before, and to the northward the night following; had foggy and variable weather.
Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Has had a heavy N. W. gale, with heavy head sea.
Steamship Texas, Forbes, San Juan del Norte and Aspinwall via Key West, with passengers to Chas. Morgan.
Brig Mary Sabine, (Br.,) Beadnut, Pictou, N. S., 14 ds., with coal to A. Leary.
Schr. Amazon, Thompson, Newport.
Schr. Rivas, Harvey, Stamford.
Schr. New-York Packet, Church, Rockport 3 ds., plaster.
Schr. A. V. Bedell, Ryder, Norfolk 3 ds., with flour.
Schr. Ann Steele, Bacon, Boston.
Propeller Curlew, Williams, Providence. Capt. W. reports passing a large fore and aft schr. ashore on Point Judith.
Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.

WIND—During the day, N. W., fresh.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Baltimore, Leitch, Liverpool. Ships Yorkshire, Bryant, Liverpool; Underwriter, Roberts, do. Bark Clara Windsor, Port-au-Prince. Brig Emily, Davis, Charleston.
Also—Steamship Philadelphia, Gray, Havana and New-Orleans. Ships Black Hawk, Bowen, San Francisco; Ganges, Evans, New-Orleans. Brigs East, Hepburn, Savannah; Jacob Doak, Thompson, Sagua, and others.

Below.

Ship De Witt Clinton, Liverpool Feb. 14, with mdse. to Taylor & Ritch. Is at anchor on the Bar. Also, 1 bark, at anchor outside.

Memoranda.

The Br. brig Defiance, of Maitland, N. S., while lying at the railway at Red Hook, Brooklyn, during the gale of Wednesday night, was thrown on her beam ends, and through the exertions of Capt. Cotter and mate of the schr. Ocean Ranger, was righted and moored in a place of safety. Capt. Esdale, of the Defiance, tendered his warmest thanks to Capt. Cotter, and expresses his conviction that but for his timely assistance the vessel would have been a total wreck.

Messrs. Herbert & Bennet have contracted to raise the steamer Isaac Newton, ashore near Stony Point. This morning they dispatched 60 men, with chains, screws, pumps and floats.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CONSTITUTION.]

Arrived at Liverpool—March 14, Sunderland, Curry, New-Orleans; 15th, Columbia, Hutchinson, New-York (before incorrectly reported arr. 6th); Eagle Speed, Fuller, Mobile; Hy. Buck, Pendleton, Apalachicola; Addie Snow, Howe, New-Orleans; Agenoria, O'Donnell, Savannah; 16th, Indian, (s.,) Jones, Portland; Asia, (s.,) Lott, New-York; Switzerland, Conway, New-York; Sabine, Hannon, and Odessa, Harstow, Savannah; E. W. Farley, Nichols, and Berbice, [illegible], Mobile.
Off port 14th, Huron, from New-Orleans.
Put back 16th, John Ravenal, Oram, for Charleston.
Arrived at Gravesend—March 16, Alma, Raymond, Boston; Actos, McLauchlan, Bombay; Bosphorus, Pendleton, Calcutta. Sld. 16th, Cornelius Grinnell, Grinnell, New-York.
Put back 16th, Queen Victoria, Wady, from Sunderland for Aden, leaky.
Passed do. 16th, Ocean Spray, McLellan, fm. Alexandria, E., for London; Rajah, Cobb, fm. Mauritius for do.
Liverpool, March 16—The Sea, from New-Orleans, is ashore at Whitehaven.

Foreign Ports.

Valparaiso—Feb. 17, ar. Am. bark Huntingdon, Baldwin, Baltimore 118 ds.; Am. ships E. Norris, Follansbee, New-York 81 ds. Sld. 26th, Am. bark Orlando, Evans, Papudo, in ballast. The Manlius was still loading ores for Baltimore. In port, Am. ships Evangeline, Huntingdon, Lamar, E. Norris, Evadne, and whaleship Tybee.
Callao—Feb. 27, arr., Am. ship Hippogriffe, Sears, San Francisco 38 ds.; Lizzie Thompson, England 141 ds.; March 3, S. H. Talbot, Burgess, Australia 81 ds.; 5th, Susan P. Fitzgerald, Green, Islay; 7th, Bay State, for Chinchas; 11th, Bay State, for France; Delf, Havens, for Chinchas. In port, John Bryant, S. H. Talbot, and Mary Sanga.